ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, December 27, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' anniversary insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 77, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for Five Lines or less and Twenty Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Missionary Guest House, Selly Oak, Birmingham, to the Rev. and Mrs. C. W. F. BENNETT (of Palamcottah, South India)—a son.

BENTWICH.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at Jerusalem, to SARAH, wife of JOSEPH S. BENTWICH—a son (MATTOS).

BINNIE.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at Naboomspruit, N. Transvaal, MARJORIE, wife of R. F. BINNIE—a son (SIMON) both well.

CRAIGIE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to JOAN, wife of CAPTAIN JOHN CHURCHILL CRAIGIE, M.C.—a daughter.

HOUGHTON.—On Dec. 23, 1930, to KATHLEEN KIRK (née McKean), the wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. L. HOUGHTON, R.C.N.—a daughter.

JOY.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 47, Hyde Park-gate, London, S.W.7, AUDREY, wife of ALEXANDER DUTHWAITE JOY, of a daughter.

PARHAM.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at Lahore Cantonments, to the wife of CAPT. H. J. PARHAM, R.A.—a daughter.

PARRY.—On Dec. 23, 1930, ELSIE, wife of C. O. ST.J. PARRY, 61, London-road, Reading, of a son (still-born).

PARSLOE.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 14, Keswick-road, S.W.15, to ZERPHIE (née Faiers), wife of GUY PARSLOE—a daughter.

PUXLEY.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Avebury, Goring, to MARGOT, wife of W. LAVALLIN PUXLEY—a son.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Ardenslate House, Huntersquay, Argyll, to MARGARET, wife of JOHN GORDON ROBERTS, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—a son.

SCRIVENER.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Palmerston North, New Zealand, to KATHLEEN, wife of F. L. C. SCRIVENER—a son.

WOOD.—On Dec. 18, 1930, to PEGGY (née Hinde-brand), wife of T. N. WOOD, of The Gothics, East Bergholt—a daughter (MARGARET ANNE).

MARRIAGES

CHAMBERLAIN : KEDWARD.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, FLIGHT-LIEUT. GEORGE PHILIP CHAMBERLAIN, Royal Air Force, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. CHAMBERLAIN, of Shoreditch, to ALFREDA ROSAMUND, younger daughter of Mrs. FLORENCE KEDWARD and the late F. M. KEDWARD, of Belmont, Swingfield, near Dover.

FELLOWES : SLESSOR.—On Dec. 20, 1930, in London, MAJOR CUTHBERT DORSET FELLOWES, M.C., son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B., to ELSPETH, only daughter of Mrs. SLESSOR, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and dearly loved sister of MRS. EDMUND SHEARME, Funeral Monday, Dec. 29, at Hyde.

FERGUSON : WILSON.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Regent-square, London, DAVID FERGUSON to SARAH (SADIE) WILSON.

HUTCHESON : FORBES.—At the West Church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, by the Rev. J. Esdemont Adams, M.C., D.S.O., D.D., assisted by the Rev. George A. M'Keggie, M.A., minister of Craigie, Kilmarnock, JAMES INGRAHE HUTCHESON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., son of the late William Hutchison, Spey Bay, and nephew of Miss Hutchison, Morven, Spey Bay, to FLORA MACDONALD FORBES, daughter of Robert Forbes, Woodhead, Kinloss, Forres.

LUPTON : CARLES.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Cape Town, CAPTAIN ALFRED HELPS LUPTON, M.C., elder daughter of the late W. R. Carles and Mrs. Carles, of Pangbourne, Berks.

MAPLETON : STEWART.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at the Cathedral, Johannesburg, South Africa, REGINALD IAN MAPLETON, only son of Mrs. Mapleton, of Edinburgh, and of the late Col. R. W. Mapleton, R.A.M.C., of Alderton, Cheltenham, to META EDYTHE, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HUGH STEWART, of Elgin.

MILLETT : CATHCART.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Christ Church Edinburgh, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Edinburgh, D.D., CHRISTOPHER, youngest son of G. P. MILLETT, C.I.E., and MRS. MILLETT, 5, Avenue Gaspard Valette, Geneva, to LOUISA MARION, youngest daughter of W. CATHCART, of Mavisbank, Mavisbank-road, Pilrig, Edinburgh.

PENNYCUICK : JOHNSTONE.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at the Old Parish Church, Handsworth, JOHN, only son of the late COLONEL JOHN PENNYCUICK, C.S.I., R.E., and Mrs. Pennycuick, of Sandgate, Kent, to LUCY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY JOHNSTONE, Hamstead Hill, Birmingham.

ST. LEGER SEARLE : CRAMPTON.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at St. James's Church, West Hampstead, by the Rev. G. Tindal-Atkinson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. M. French and the Rev. C. Leicester Mahl, MALCOLM WALTER, eldest son of the late HON. SIR MALCOLM SEARLE, Chief Justice of Wynberg, S. Africa, to BETTY MARGARET, elder daughter of DR. and Mrs. HAROLD CRAMPTON, of 7, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SCOTT BELL : BLACKWELL.—On Dec. 22, 1930, LIEUT.-COMMANDER T. I. SCOTT BELL, R.N., to MARGARET ALICE BLACKWELL, widow of P. W. Blackwell.

GOLDEN WEDDING

WILLIS : RICHARDSON.—On Dec. 27, 1880, at "Birch Church," Rusholme, Manchester, HARRY CHARLES WILLIS to ISABEL ALICE RICHARDSON. Present addresses: "The Briers," Edgbaston, and Salden, Hambleton, Worcestershire.

DEATHS

ACTON.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 419, Fulham-road, MARION SARA CONSTANCE, eldest daughter of RICHARD RUSSELL and LOUISA ACTON, Æt 78.

ADKINS.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Edgbaston, ALICE SUSAN ADKINS, daughter of the late Francis and Susan Adkins, aged 75.

BARNETT.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Westfield-gardens Rugby, WALTER BARNETT, late of Bilton Hall, Rugby, aged 66. Funeral Bilton Church, 2.30, to-day (Saturday).

BARNSLEY.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 34, Augustus-road, Edgbaston, HAMILTON, dearly loved husband of IRENE BARNSLEY, in his 64th year. Funeral service Monday, at 83, Augustine's Church, Edgbaston, at 11 a.m. Interment at Brandwood End. Will relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation?

BEAUCHAMP.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 32, Downs Park West, Bristol, JANE WEST, dearly loved wife of C. H. BEAUCHAMP, J.P.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1930, ERNEST COX BENNETT, C.C., J.P., of the "Star," Hooker, Chairman Reigate Rural District Council, Funeral Chipstead Church, 3.15, to-day (Saturday).

BENSON.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Southfield, Almondbury, Huddersfield, EDWARD ROU BENSON, J.P., son of the late Rev. Rou G. Benson, of Hope Bowdler, Salop, and the beloved husband of Grace Fanny Benson, aged 76. 66th year of ministry. Funeral at Almondbury Church, 12 o'clock to-day (Saturday).

BETTINGTON.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Hampton Grange, Hereford, USA MARY BETTINGTON, elder daughter of the late Prebendary Harris, D.D., of Hereford, aged 59. (Australian papers, please copy.)

BINYON.—On Dec. 24, 1930, very suddenly, THOMAS WAKEFIELD BINYON, J.P., of Hoe Court, Colwall, Malvern, son of the late Thomas Binyon, of Henwick Grove, Worcester, aged 78 years. Funeral at Old Colwall Church on Monday, Dec. 29, at 3 p.m.

BIRDWOOD.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Colmer, Modbury, Devon, COLONEL W. S. BIRDWOOD, late Indian Army, beloved husband of the late Altha Birdwood. Funeral at Plymtree St. Mary, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 2.30 p.m. (Indian papers, please copy).

BROMLEY.—On Christmas Eve, 1930, at 9, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, N.W.1, EDITH VIOLA, elder surviving daughter of the late THOMAS BROMLEY, of Stoke Hall, Newark, aged 82. Service at St. Mark's, Marylebone-road, on Monday, at 1.30, afterwards at Marylebone Cemetery.

BUCKLE.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at Bishop's Stortford, SARAH JANE BUCKLE, widow of Major R. A. S. Buckle, Royal Irish Rifles, aged 82.

BUSH.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at 16, Oppidans-road, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.3, GEORGE EDWIN BUSH aged 87, son of George Reuben Bush, who died at Bodmask, Victoria, Australia, in 1903, brother of Adelaide H. A. Bush.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 22, 1930, ROSE, widow of CAPTAIN ERIC CAMPBELL (Barrabilie), Royal Munster Fusiliers, and daughter of the late Mrs. H. Scott, Hampton Court Palace. Funeral at the Old Church, Holcombe, Somerset, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1.45 p.m. Flowers should be sent care of Candy, More Park, Holcombe.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Clifford House, Kensington Court, W.8, VIOLET, widow of C. W. CAMPBELL, C.M.G., aged 51. Funeral at Tenterden on Monday at 3 o'clock. Train leaving Charing Cross 2.10 will be met at Headcorn at 2.30. (China papers, please copy.)

COOKE.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Northleigh Ryde, after a short illness, MARY GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of the late WILLIAM MAJOR COOKE, of Belle-croft, Isle of Wight, and dearly loved sister of MRS. EDMUND SHEARME. Funeral Monday, Dec. 29, at Hyde.

CROSBEE.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at Cheltenham, WALTER ARTHUR CROSBEE, of Ellenborough Hotel, Cheltenham, late of Edgbaston and Malvern.

CROSSLEY.—On Christmas Day, 1930, suddenly, at 2, Dynevor-road, Richmond, Surrey, RENA ELIZABETH JANE CROSSLEY, dearly loved mother of Henry and Yvonne, and 82 years. Funeral St. John's Church, Richmond, Monday, 1.30 p.m.

DALTON.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at the Vicarage, Creech St. Michael, near Taunton, JOHN PHILIP DALTON. Funeral Monday next, 1.30 p.m.

DAVID.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 6, Birch-grove, W.3, very suddenly from bronchial pneumonia, KATHLEEN FRANCES, widow of ARCHDEACON DAVID, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Kinston, 4th Hussars. Funeral, St. Saviour's, Ealing, Monday, 10 a.m.

DAVIS.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at "Chesham," 150, Gordon-hill, Enfield, EDWIN JOSEPH DAVIS, in his 76th year. Funeral on Monday, Dec. 29, Gordon-hill Cemetery, at 12.30.

DAVISON.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at his residence, The Château des Eclants, Cap D'Antibes, France, GEORGE DAVISON, of Lowestoft, in his 74th year.

DEVINE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Northwood Park, Winchester, ALEXANDER DEVINE, headmaster of Clayesmore School, in his 65th year. Funeral arrangements later.

EARLE.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Monte Carlo, MAJOR GEORGE HUGHES EARLE (late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons), eldest son of the late Thomas Hughes Earle, of Enham, Hants.

FLEMING.—On Dec. 21, 1930, at "The Firs," Branksome Park, Bournemouth, FREDERICK W., dearly loved husband of E. BLANCHE FLEMING, in his 72nd year.

FORREST.—On Dec. 22, 1930, suddenly, FRANCES JANE, wife of GAVIN A. FORREST, of 33, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W. and Japan. (Japanese papers, please copy.)

FOWLER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Cromwell House, Trumpington, suddenly, EILEEN MARY (née Rutherford), dearly beloved wife of R. H. FOWLER, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Funeral at Ashmore, near Salisbury, today (Saturday).

GARNER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, very suddenly, at Northfields, Melton Mowbray, SAMUEL HERBERT GARNER, J.P., aged 59. Funeral at Melton Mowbray, noon to-day (Saturday).

GATHERER.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Scremby Rectory, Lincs, MARGARET PATTULLO, widow of ARTHUR BRANDER GATHERER, late Indian P.W.D., aged 82. Scotch and Indian papers, please copy.

GENNER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Oxford, as the result of an accident, ERNEST ELY GENNER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Oriel College, late Fellow of Magdalen College and of Jesus College, aged 55. Funeral at Wesley Memorial Church, Oxford, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 2 p.m.

GILLIBRAND.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at a nursing home in London, LAURA GILLIBRAND, widow of Robert Thomas Gillibrand, of Hollins Grove, Darwen, Lancashire, and the Manor House, Wellesbourne, Warwick. Funeral at Darwen Cemetery on Tuesday, Dec. 30. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.) Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

GILLMAN.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at 7, Osborne-villas, Hove, ELLEN GILLMAN, fourth daughter of the late George Gillman, banker, Portsmouth, aged 90 years. Funeral arrangements later.

GODDEN.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 88, Muswell Hill-road, N.10, DELIA HAMMOND, beloved wife of ALFRED CHARLES GODDEN.

GREEN.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 12, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, after a short illness, CONSTANCE SOPHIA, widow of RICHARD GREEN, of The Whittern, Hereford-shire, and last surviving child of the late John Chevalier Cobbold, of Holywells, Ipswich, aged 85. No flowers, by request. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Bath, on Monday, 3 p.m.

GREIG.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at a nursing home at Southampton, FANNY AGNES, widow of COLONEL PIERCY HENDERSON GREIG, aged 85. R.I.P.

HOARE.—On Monday, Dec. 22, 1930, peacefully, at Charlwood, Surrey, SOPHIA LOUISA HOARE, daughter of the late Henry and Lady Mary Hoare, aged 84. Funeral (after cremation) at Staplehurst to-day (Saturday), at 2.30, instead of 2 o'clock as previously announced. Train leaves London 11.11.

HOOPER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Bournemouth, SARAH HUNT HOOPER, widow of Thomas James Hooper, in her 90th year. Funeral at Bigglesw ade Parish Church Monday, Dec. 29, at 3 p.m.

HUNT.—On Dec. 21, 1930, at Barrow-in-Furness, A. V. WOODLAND HUNT, M.A., son of Canon and Mrs. Alfred Hunt, of Kirkby Laythorpe.

KELLER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Walton, Hadley Wood, LEOPOLD ERNEST KELLER, aged 74 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, Dec. 29, at 12 noon.

LEGGE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at The Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea, FRANCES CHARLOTTE LEGGE, eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Dartmouth, aged 82 years. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea, Monday, Dec. 29, at 2.30 p.m.

LINTOTT.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Walton, Hadley Wood, LEOPOLD ERNEST KELLER, aged 74 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, Dec. 29, at 12 noon.

LEGGE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at The Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea, FRANCES CHARLOTTE LEGGE, eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Dartmouth, aged 82 years. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea, Monday, Dec. 29, at 2.30 p.m.

LINTOTT.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Kalmas, the result of an accident, GUY H. LINTOTT, aged 25. Memorial service at Warnham Church, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 2.15.

LLOYD EDWARDS.—On Dec. 23, 1930, J. C. LLOYD EDWARDS, M.C., husband of Dora (née Chappell) and only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lloyd Edwards, Trevor Hall, Wrexham, aged 33. Most dearly loved.

LOWE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, suddenly, at Byways, Heathfield, Sussex, G. BERNARD, 49th year, the dearly loved husband of MARY ANNE LOWE, aged 53. Funeral at Old Heathfield Church, Monday, 2 o'clock. No mourning.

MAY.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Rockingham, Winchester, MARY LETITIA, the dearly loved wife of COLONEL G. L. E. MAY, aged 67 years. Funeral at Sparsholt, Winchester, at 12 noon, on Monday, Dec. 29. No flowers, by request.

MONRO.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Vence, Alpes-Maritimes, DAVID CARMICHAEL MONRO, second son of Henry Monro, and grandson of Alexander Monro (Tertius), of Craiglockart in his 82nd year. Funeral at Cuckfield, Sussex, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 2 p.m.

NEGUS.—On Christmas Morning, 1930, suddenly, ALBERT EDWARD NEGUS, Rector of Great Leighs, aged 69. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at Great Leighs, at 3 p.m.

NESFIELD.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at "Bembridge," 151, Bexhill-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Miss AGNES NESFIELD, aged 82.

PADEL.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Carlisle, CHRISTIAN G. PADEL, aged 85. Funeral took place at York on Dec. 28.

PAGE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, suddenly, at 84, Mar-[illegible], EDWARD PAGE, [illegible].

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†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,000	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Pillar	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Ellis	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Macedonia ..	11,000	Dickinson	—	Mar. 27

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‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	—	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
†Caliday ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral ..	15,000	Rogers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
Benalgo ..	13,000	Watt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

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Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 13	—

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Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
*Somali (cargo)	5,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala ..	9,000	Kollo	Feb. 5	—
Rajputana ..	17,000	Ladle	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DUMRA ..	6,441	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
*CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
*MASULA ..	7,320	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 23

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANORA ..	7,929	—	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,251	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
VALMERA ..	8,251	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
MALDA ..	9,066	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 21

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MANORA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
MANELA ..	8,903	Mar. 21	Apl. 1	Apl. 10	Apl. 18

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI ..	—	Feb. 18
AORANGI ..	Mar. 4	—

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BALLARAT ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000			Feb. 21
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Jan. 18
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Apl. 25	May 1	May 3

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date	Destination
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,598	Jan. 70	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta ..	7,879	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Southampton.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard ..	7,071	Jan. 17	Cape Town, Algoa
City of London ..	8,056	Jan. 31	Bay, East Lon-
City of Canterbury ..	7,421	Feb. 14	don, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application, sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C.; Tels. 9340 LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs, Water-st. " Cent. 3840 GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, PERSIAN GULF, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire ..	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 28

BIBBY, BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. .. Jan. 15 and Jan. 29 .. D'ARTAGNAN
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LECONTE DE LISLE .. Jan. 9 and Jan. 23 .. CHAMBORD
PIRÉE, DJEDDAH, PORT SAID & BEYROUT.
THEO. GAUTIER .. Jan. 20 and Feb. 3 .. LOTUS
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Jan. 14 and Jan. 29 .. MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‡LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 1	—
‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 9

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

Vessel.	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"YOMA" ..	—	27th Dec.
"BENZADA" ..	2nd Jan.	10th Jan.

Gibraltar, Peninsular and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lempriere and Hoth, Ltd., 14, London-hall-street, London, E.C.3; F. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES

BOOK AT
COOK'S
Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free Service of numerous overseas Branches. Sailing and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, & 360 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line
27	MAURETANIA ..	a Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	c Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
27	MAJESTIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC ..	c Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA ..	b London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA ..	d Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA ..	b Southampton	Cunard
9	ANCANIA ..	d, e Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
14	PENNLAND ..	c Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	c Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA ..	b London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC ..	c Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	b Southampton	Can. Pac.
24	MAJESTIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	d Southampton	Cunard
24	MINNEKAHDA ..	b London	A.T.L.
24	WESTERNLAND ..	c Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA ..	Glasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Belfast and Glasgow. g Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCALM ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	CARONIA ..	Southampton	Cunard
9	ANCANIA ..	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	Liverpool	Cunard
14	PENNLAND ..	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND ..	Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	Liverpool	Cunard

(a) Via Greenock. b Via Belfast and Glasgow. c Via Cherbourg. d Via Belfast. e Via Havre. f Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"AVELONA STAR"		2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	London	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	30 JAN.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne.	20 FEB.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
TO LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA and MADEIRA.

EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND

The only Cruise which enables Passengers to witness the Impressive Easter Festivals in the Holy Land.
MARCH 20th FOR 29 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), CYPRUS, HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUSA (for Kairouan), ALGIERS.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 16, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £38 15s.) ..	Jan. 3
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £41) ..	Jan. 22

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele, No. Ger. 5440.)

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton Feb. 4
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Mar. 14

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton 5 Jan.,1931
†TAINUI ..	17,020 tons	from Southampton 30 Jan.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton 27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,347 tons	from Southampton 27 Mar.
†IONIC ..	12,320 tons	from Southampton 24 Apl.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
† Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.
HECTOR ..	31 Jan.	AENEAS .. 28 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR ..	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC ..	" Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES ..	" Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London; 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.
†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | ANCHISES .. Feb. 10
*CARINTHIA .. Jan. 14 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
7,848, FALANCO, 20,000 tons.
from MONACO 23rd Jan. to BOMBAY. Fares, Single £60. Return £105. Passengers return to Marseilles.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28, TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16, MARSEILLES, Feb. 26. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS. (Passengers and Cargo.)
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 75, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Glasgow.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)
PORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Also calling at Gibraltar.

PORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tels.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD, EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

EGYPT at REDUCED FARES.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE from SOUTHAMPTON via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR & MARSEILLES.
Through Tickets via Java to
AUSTRALIA, CHINA & JAPAN.
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Agency, American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
Via Vigo and Lisbon.
S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne, Jan. 10 and Feb. 25.
CALLING AT TENERIFFE,
Jan. 14 and March 1.
Fares £20 First Class, £12 Second Class.
Apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 6-18, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 4361, or Principal Passenger Agents.

CRUISES IN SUNLIT WATERS

MEDITERRANEAN,
WEST INDIES,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Full particulars of the arrangements made by all Steamship Companies are contained in an attractive booklet issued post free by
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
53-54, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampt'n	From Liverpool
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA ..	16,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARIO ..	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Feb. 20	—
DESNA ..	11,486	—	Feb. 28

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,075	Jan. 15
ORBITA ..	17,498	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,237	Feb. 12
ORCOMA ..	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 67 Guineas and upward.
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 13.
18 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
EASTER CRUISE
to CRUTA, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, TANGIER, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 2.
15 Days. Fares 30 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. / Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

TOURS

"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."
NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS

The Open Sesame. "TRANSAT."
For everything appertaining to touring in North Africa, whether you contemplate an independent private tour for a special off-the-beaten-track journey, or seats in the Company's 14-seater Saloon Coaches, or Desert Crossings, Car and Rail Tour, &c., anywhere throughout
ALGERIA—TUNISIA—MOROCCO—THE SAHARA
you cannot do better than let the "Transat" undertake your tours. The single ownership and management of all the hotels—palaces, cars of all kinds, 41 "Transatlantique" Hotels, Lunch Pavilions, &c.—ensure perfection.
To have visited North Africa without having seen the great oases of the Southern Sahara is to have not seen the country at all.
CieGle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd.
(FRENCH LINE),
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES, LIMITED,
3, Bow-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 5555), or City Agents, A. J. Shepherd and Co., 69, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

CRUISE
TO
WEST INDIES
BY
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND
(oil-burner, 20,000 tons).

Visiting Venezuela, Jamaica, Bermuda,	Barbados, Curaçao, Cuba,	Trinidad, Panama, Bahamas, Madeira.

From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931.
From Bristol, 22nd Jan., 1931.
Duration :—45 Days.
Fare from £95. Reserve now.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET APPLY to H. A. Powell, Cruises.

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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.
62, CHARING CROSS, Trafalgar-square, LONDON, or Local Agents Everywhere.

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

14 "SUNSHINE" COUNTRIES,
including Robinson Crusoe's Island.
20,000 Miles—81 Days.
R.M.S. ORDUNA, 15,507 tons, Jan. 6.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Liverpool, America House, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Or Local Agents.

Independent Travel. Tranquil
WINTER VOYAGES TO WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN.
10,600 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.
Sailings Dec. 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
FRENCH LINE.
THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO
ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO
is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ld. (French Line), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., and all leading travel Agents.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

LEAVING 23rd JANUARY, RETURNING in JUNE.
MEDITERRANEAN, BOMBAY.
A MONTH in BEAUTIFUL CEYLON.
MALAYA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI.
A month in Japan for the Cherry Blossom Season. Honolulu, Canadian Rockies, Niagara, Quebec, &c.
Ladies and gentlemen who would like to visit these Beauty Spots in the Spring of moderate cost, should write to Mr. Edward Gray, F.R.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired.
Small inclusive cost.

VISIT THE WEST INDIES

THIS WINTER
THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
by the
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from Dover to
Madeira, West Indies, the Guianas, Curaçao, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, and Central America.
Special Facilities for passengers wishing to break voyage. First Class Fare from £52. Second Class Fare from £40. For full particulars, illustrated brochure, &c., apply The Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 4529. Also at Baltic House, 17, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Monument 0021.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.

Sailing regularly to principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.
ROUND AFRICA TOURS.
100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
For sailings, fares, and all particulars apply to THE VAN OMMEREN (LONDON), LTD., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. ('Phone: Regent 4529.) 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Monument 0021.)

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Prompt—as usual! Up-to-date Cars to the theatre, train, &c., at moderate charges. Every possible comfort. Liveried chauffeurs. 15s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m.-12.30a.m. Touring rate including chauffeur's board and lodging 10d. per mile. Excellent service.—LE GRICE E. ELKES, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 9477.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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MENTONE, ASTORIA HOTEL; new; best situation, facing sea, near Casino; modern comfort; suitable terms.
MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home. Palace. New 1930. Gymnasium, Solarium, Electric light baths; 140 rooms, 60 bath rooms. 'Phone every room.
NICE. GRAND HOTEL de CIMIEZ and PAVILLON VICTORIA. The biggest Park on the Riviera. Modern comfort. Moderate prices.

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ALASSIO, Western Riviera, Italy.—"THE SALISBURY." Residential Hotel; home comforts, modern improvements; garden; beautiful views; moderate terms
A COMPLETE LIST of CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY each week.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The reorganisation of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 42s. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
Healthy situation. Large, lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

Try the NEW
ECCLESTON HOTEL,
VICTORIA, S.W.1.
140 bed rooms, 70 bath rooms, private suites. Every "1930" improvement.
Finest cuisine and wines. Lovely ball room. Room with hot water, 'phone and heater from 8s. Room with private bath from 10s. Inclusive from 4gns

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

HEAVY GOING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Kempton Park Christmas Meeting was begun yesterday. When the afternoon's programme was begun the weather was most unpleasant, rain falling heavily, but long before the programme was concluded the sun had come out, and the afternoon's racing was finished in fine weather. The result was that those people who had been brave enough to face the elements had an enjoyable afternoon's racing, for the racing, as is always the case at Kempton Park, was interesting, and at times exciting. It is to be hoped that the weather this morning for the second and final day of the meeting will be fine, for the programme promises a good day's sport. The accommodation at Kempton Park is so good that even if the weather is wet there is no lack of cover.

The going was heavy and the weather unpleasant when the afternoon's programme was begun with the Hounslow Selling Hurdle, for which that disappointing horse Plaster of Paris and Kettle were the best backed. Plaster of Paris ran well for quite a long way and once in the Straight it seemed that he might even win. However, the best that he could do was to finish third, beaten with ease by Playtoi, but only caught on the winning-post for second place by Landdreamer. Playtoi, who is by Achtoi, outstayed the rest of the field. There was no evidence in the betting on the race that he was fancied at all, but it is to be remembered that he was very heavily supported when he fell early at Lingfield. He was weak in the market at the last Hurst Park Meeting, and after yesterday's race the Stewards asked those connected with him to explain his running. The explanation was accepted. It appears that he was not sound at the last meeting. After all, he is by Achtoi, so that he would be expected to outstay any horse not so stoutly bred. Kettle was going well when he fell at the bend into the Straight. I do not know whether he would have won if he had not fallen, but I had noticed him swirling his tail before the accident. There were only five starters for the Amateurs' Steeplechase, and one of them, Middle Ages, fell at the very first fence, his rider, Captain Sassoon, not being hurt. The other four came on together. There was very little between them until they came to the fence after the water, when Rocky Cape came down. He had been making several chancy jumps before he came down, so that his departure from the race did not cause much surprise. Only three were now left, and they took each jump side by side. Approaching the Straight Rathluck drew out in front, and the betting suggested that he would win. Those people, however, who remembered that in the past he was not able to stay three miles were not in the least surprised when, half-way up the Straight, he was passed by Sir Shaun and All Over, the former, ridden admirably by Mr. Cundell, winning rather cleverly. Mr. Cundell, who on the Flat has already shown ability as a rider, showed that he is also an accomplished rider over a country. It was pleasant also to see his father's delight in his son's success.

There is little that needs to be written about the Kew Selling Hurdle, for the majority of the starters were very moderate animals, and it was clear some distance from the winning-post that the race was between Peeper and Guilcagh. After the last hurdle had been crossed it seemed that Peeper was certain to win, but he was caught and beaten on the Flat by Guilcagh, who in the end won by three-quarters of a length. I am afraid that Peeper does not care for a very close finish, for he seemed to me to "cut it" when he was tackled on the run-in. Ballasport won the Oatlands Steeplechase by his superior jumping. Paris Flight fell early in the race, but the other three starters kept close company until the Straight was reached, and it was not until they came to the last fence that Ballasport drew away and won from Ballyhanwood. The Moy apparently failed to stay three miles in the heavy going, for he was going rather better than the other two half a mile from the finish, but was well beaten at the end of the race.

After Annaly had won at the last meeting at Hurst Park opinions were divided as to his merits as a hurdler. Personally I was under the impression that he was a very promising young hurdler, but there were other visitors who did not consider that he had beaten anything of any account, and that the first time that he met a hurdler of any merit he would be beaten. They were right and I was wrong, for he was beaten into third place yesterday in the Fry Hurdle by Faranga and Norman Abbot. He did not go well in the market on the race, many of the people who had seen him win at Hurst Park opposing his chance. He had every chance in the race, and he was still in the front rank approaching the last hurdle. When, however, he was once held he quickly gave in, and it is to be feared that he has no real heart for racing. Faranga first challenged him and beat him, and then himself held off Norman Abbot to win nicely. This colt by Farman obviously stays well and is a promising jumper. He had not run before over hurdles, and seems to me certain to improve on this performance, which in itself stamps him as a good young hurdler.

A really good afternoon racing was concluded with the Hampton Steeplechase, which was won easily by Paulinus, who had failed like other winners of the afternoon, at the last meeting at Hurst Park. I give below a short analysis of this afternoon's programme, hoping that the early morning weather will be better than that of yesterday, so that intending visitors may not be kept away.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—CHISWICK SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—IRINA won so easily at Hurst Park that he seems an obvious selection for this race. He has been unsound, so that there seems no reason why his popular owner should keep him for any better event. If he were not started the winner might be Braemer.

1.30.—KENTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Grandene is a small horse to carry a very big weight, for which reason I shall pass him over, remembering, however, that he has won over this course this season. Moontoy seems fairly handicapped, while Green Eagle did not run badly at Hurst Park last week, when he was backed. Wonderful Love is trained by one of the most promising of our younger trainers, and has won this season. The best selection, however, seems to me to be BURNING BUSH, who won at Newbury, and who is a very promising steeplechaser who should be followed until he is beaten.

2.0.—MORTLAKE SELLING HURDLE (1½m.).—CEBRENUS is expected to be started for this race, and if he is he should certainly win. In his absence the winner might be Rose of Spain.

2.30.—GAMECOCK STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—GLANGESIA seems to me the best of the small field who will take part in this race.

3.0.—TWICKENHAM HURDLE (2m.).—Barbizon has a big weight, but won last time out in the style of a good hurdler. He has a fair chance here. Carbineer and Eileandonan have run recently and failed, but they are not without chances. Rattlin the Reefer was rather a disappointing horse on the Flat, but he showed promise as a hurdler at Sandown Park. INSURANCE won the Welsh St. Leger and is said to be a promising hurdler. If this were a flat race he would not be meeting the others on such terms as is the case this afternoon. I am presuming that he can jump, and accordingly he is my selection.

3.30.—MODERATE HURDLE (2m.).—TESTED, with bottom weight of 10st., seems quite nicely handicapped, and may win.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—THE HOUNSLOW SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PLAYTOI, br g. by Achtoi—Skypress (Mr. P. Thrale). 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... M. Feakes 1

LLANDREAMER, ch g. by Llangibby—Pleasant Dream (Mr. R. Leach). aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Butchers 2

PLASTER OF PARIS, b g. by Battle-axe—Gypsum (Mrs. A. H. Kempton). 3 yrs. 10st. 6lb. ..... S. Ingham 3

Old Berkeley (Mr. R. McAlpine). 5 yrs. 12st. ..... W. Payne 0

Altitude (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 11st. 8lb. A. Escott 0

Southern Hue (Mr. G. Pease), 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Wilson 0

Kettle (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. W. Speck 0

Roquefort II. (Mr. P. Cazalet). 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0

Ryevale (Mr. F. Collinson), 4 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Grantham 0

Arch Court (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... A. Prendergast 0

Dark Lad (Mr. W. Hutchinson). 6 yrs. 11st. ..... P. Prendergast 0

Dutch Gold (Mr. W. Maiden), 4 yrs. 11st. G. Hardy 0

Battle Array (Mr. J. Moseby), aged, 9st. 10lb. (car. 9st. 11lb.) ..... Mr. H. Hunt 0

Epilogue (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Redmond 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Clandon)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Plaster of Paris, 9 to 4 Kettle, 7 to 1 Epilogue, 8 to 1 Dutch Gold, 10 to 1 Arch Lad, 100 to 8 Playtoi, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 49s. 6d.; places, 6s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,702 units; total places pool, 3,805 units.

Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. Dutch Gold was fourth and Roquefort II. last.

The winner was bought in for 275 guineas.

1.30 (1.31).—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

SIR SHAUN, b g. by The White Knight—Lady Cruickshank (Lady Glenapp), aged, 11st. ..... Mr. F. Cundell 1

ALL OVER. b g. by Meleager, dam by Rhodesian (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs. 10st. 8lb. ..... Mr. R. Bennett 2

RATHLUCK, b or br g. by Rathdennis, dam by Bergomask (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Owner 3

Middle Ages (Mrs. N. Colls), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... Captain Sassoon 0

Rocky Cape (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 12lb.) ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Barrett, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 agst Sir Shaun, 2 to 1 Middle Ages, 9 to 2 Rathluck, 5 to 1 All Over, 10 to 1 agst Rocky Cape.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 3s. 9d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,977 units; total place pool, 916 units.

Won by a length and a half; six lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

2.0 (2.0).—The KEW SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

GUILCAGH, b f, by He Goes—Melmond (Mrs. E. Wallace), 11st. ..... J. Moloney 1

PEEPER, ch g. by Stedfast—Peep (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. ..... S. Magee 2

JAPONESA, b f, by King Sol—Santoi's Sweetheart (Mr. C. W. Langlands), 11st. ..... W. Davies 3

Four Up (Mr. C. Barnett), 10st. 9lb. ..... N. McCallum 0

Raindrop (Mr. H. Escott), 11st. ..... A. Escott 0

Tetraville (Mrs. P. Ivall), 11st. ..... S. Ingham 0

Tetragem (Mr. T. Richards), 11st. ..... W. Speck 0

Frisky Duke (Mr. R. Warner), 11st. ..... G. Pellerin 0

Lady Gay (Mr. A. Law), 11st. ..... J. Browne 0

(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Peeper, 7 to 2 agst Tetragem, 4 to 1 Guilcagh, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 5s. Total win pool, 6,271 units; total place pool, 4,226 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. Frisky Duke was fourth and Tetragem last.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. Butchers for 250 guineas.

2.30 (2.30).—The OATLANDS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Three miles.

BALLASPORT, b g. by Drinmore, dam by Druce (Sir H. Wernher), 6 yrs. 11st. 8lb. D. Williams 1

BALLYHANWOOD, ch g. by Cockhill—Crissy (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Isaacs 2

THE MOY, ch g. by Charles O'Malley—Moydow (Mr. G. Henderson), aged, 11st. 7lb. E. Foster 3

Paris Flight (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... E. Vinall 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 on Ballasport, 3 to 1 agst The Moy, 100 to 8 Paris Flight, 100 to 8 agst Ballyhanwood.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,551 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

3.0 (3.2).—The FRY HURDLE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and the third 25 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

FARANGA, b c, by Farman—Amstanza (Mr. V. Smyth), 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1

NORMAN ABBOT, b g. by Abbots Trace—Goodness (Mr. F. Walton), 10st. 7lb. ..... D. Butchers 2

ANNALY, ch c. by Hurry On—Erycina (Lord Rosebery), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 3

Rondeau (Mr. E. N. Lyons), 11st. 7lb. ..... M. Feakes 0

Bay of Acre (Captain R. Broughton), 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Williams 0

Step Forward (Mr. E. Robson), 10st. 12lb. S. Ingham 0

Bucwyn (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Wilson 0

Sly Abbot (Mrs. H. G. Gregson), 10st. 7lb. A. Escott 0

Lop Ear (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 10st. 7lb. T. Griffiths 0

Lyndum (Mr. M. Stephens), 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 0

Milesway (Sir I. Walker), 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by W. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Annaly, 15 to 8 Step Forward, 6 to 1 Bay of Acre, 8 to 1 Faranga, 10 to 1 Norman Abbot, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 28s. 6d.; places, 6s., 5s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 9,706 units; total place pool, 8,968

Sporting News

(Continued from page 3)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BLACKHEATH BEAT THE RACING CLUB

Blackheath won their annual Boxing Day match against the Racing Club de France at the Rectory Field yesterday afternoon by a goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (17 points) to a goal (five points). They had drawn the match in Paris early in November by scoring two tries to a goal and a penalty goal. There was a much smaller turn out than usual in the bad weather.

Heavy rain had fallen in the morning and the ground was very heavy. It was impossible, therefore, with a greasy ball to take or give passes accurately, for most of the players behind the scrummage were so cold that they could not hold the ball, while the ground was slippery and treacherous and it was impossible to keep a foothold or turn quickly. The French forwards were very active and quick in breaking up. At the start of the game they were often in the midst of the Blackheath backs to pick up passes which had gone astray and kick the ball onwards and follow it up swiftly. Within 10 minutes they had opened the scoring in this manner, for their forwards kicked the ball past the Blackheath backs and there were quite a number of the forwards up to pursue the ball over the line. Guclorget, one of the three-quarter backs, who was on the left wing, outstripped them all and got the touch-down. Fortin kicked a good goal and the Racing Club were leading by five points.

Play was mostly confined to the forwards after that, and Blackheath were able to get the ball in the scrummages and make many fine rushes with it at their feet. These gained ground and brought them up into an attacking position, and then some passing led to a try by Giles, which was not converted. The Racing Club were still leading, and seemed likely to increase their lead when Guelorget got away on the wing, but Tucker got back to tackle him on the line.

The second half went all in favour of Blackheath and their forwards generally got the ball in the scrummages. Their backs had frequent opportunities, but passing was just as difficult as ever. Pope got away with the ball in some loose play and scored to give Blackheath the lead. Black then kicked a penalty goal, and shortly afterwards kicked a goal from a try scored by Bonaventura. Blackheath were then in the ascendancy, and to make their victory more complete they got another try near the end. One of the French backs made a poor kick and the ball came to Giles. He picked it up neatly, made a fine run, and scored a good try.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; P. C. Minns, J. A. Tallent, M. A. McCanlis, and J. A. N. Giles, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and E. B. Pope, half-backs; H. Chanley, M. S. Bonaventura, H. Rew, G. Laing, K. J. McIntyre, W. E. Tucker, and T. W. Gubb, forwards.

RACING CLUB DE FRANCE.—R. Fortin, back; P. Geschwind, C. Gerald, P. Clement, and R. Guelorget, three-quarter backs; H. Derromas and A. Maury, half-backs; A. G. Lavoezie, J. Beith, R. Lagrula, E. Valette, M. Maillol, G. Medecin, E. Francois, and M. Dorot, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. J. Hughes.

OLD ALLEYNIANS' BIG SCORE

Old Alleynians beat Old Whitgiftians at South Croydon yesterday by three goals and five tries (30 points) to nothing. This annual Boxing Day fixture should have been played at Dulwich, but had been transferred to the ground of the Old Whitgiftians, where there was a good number of spectators.

Old Whitgiftians started with the wind behind them and their forwards put in several good rushes, in which Percey and Johnson were prominent, but the Old Alleynian defence was sound and Whiteley cleared more than once. It was not until after a quarter of an hour that the first try came, Frankford running in on the right. Stark made a good attempt to kick a goal. Before long Frankford made another good run and sent Pettifer in for a try, which Stark again just failed to convert. Frankford and Pettifer were concerned in an excellent bit of combination, from which Heppenstall scored, and this time Stark made no mistake with the kick. More good passing by the Old Alleynian backs ended in Pettifer scoring another try, but Stark was unsuccessful with the kick at goal, and shortly afterwards Pettifer made another fine run and passed to Frankford, who ran in behind the posts, but Heppenstall failed with the easy kick. The Old Alleynian backs made several good passing runs, and Knowland scored a try on the left. Stark's kick hit the post. Old Alleynians thus led at half-time by 20 points to nothing.

In the second half Old Whitgiftians redoubled their efforts to score, and made some spirited attacks, but found their opponents' defence impregnable. Percy, Groves, and Johnson headed the Whitgift forwards in many determined rushes, and Bor played a plucky game at scrummage half-back, stopping many forward rushes, while Cox at back was invaluable in defence. The Old Alleynians were not to be denied, and clever forward play ended in Heppenstall scoring a try, which Stark converted. Before "no side" another Old Alleynian rush resulted in Hellier scoring a try, from which Stark kicked another goal.

The teams were:—

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, H. J. Frankford, A. C. S. Davies, and G. C. Knowland, three-quarter backs; S. D. Miller and S. E. W. Andrese, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, T. E. Priest, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

OLD WHITGIFTIANS.—E. Cox, back; E. G. Nicholson, R. F. Nicholson, G. E. F. Goodwin, and W. J. Shuttleworth, three-quarter backs; F. Hornby and L. M. Bor, half-backs; G. F. Hellinger, J. W. Groves, E. M. Hooper, F. G. Percey, E. C. Claxton, B. M. Johnson, G. B. Brook, and G. H. Kelley, forwards.

THE FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS

The Fettesian-Lorettonians will play the first match of their annual tour at Thames Ditton this afternoon against the Old Cranleighans. This is the first time in the long history of the "F-L's" that they have played one of the old boys' clubs in London. They have had a remarkable history. During the coming year the club will celebrate its jubilee, and it is hoped to hold a dinner in Edinburgh in October to commemorate the occasion. The club is unique among old boys' clubs, for it includes old boys from two schools, Fettes and Loretto, and it says much for the close intimacy and friendship between the two schools that the club should have gone on and prospered for so many years.

RESULTS

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*Cardiff	20	Old Merchant Taylors	3
London Welsh	17	*Cross Keys	10

THURSDAY'S MATCHES

*Swansea	19	Watsonians	9
*Llanelly	24	London Irish	3
		*Edinburgh Academicals	16
London Scottish	14		
London Welsh	9	*Neath	7

*Home team.

BOXING DAY

*Cardiff	12	London Irish	3
*Swansea	17	Cross Keys	3
*Newport	22	Watsonians	16
*Northampton	11	Penarth	8
Old Alleynians	30	*Old Whitgiftians	0
*Bath	18	Old Blues	3
Old Merchant Taylors	13	*Gloucester	0
Coventry	5	Waterloo	0
*Neath	10	Pontypridd	0
*Bedford	14	Old Paulines	0
*Headingley	16	Manchester	0
Barbarians	13	Leicester	0
*Bristol	6	Pontypool	0
*Llanelly	6	London Welsh	3
*Blackheath	17	Racing Club de France	5
*Dowking	6	Old Reigatians	3
*Chiltern	3	Berkhamsted	0
*Berkhamsted A	5	Chiltern A	0
*Old Ruthlsians	17	Old Wimbledonians	0
*Old Ruthlsians A	24	Rutlish School	0
*Sutton	18	Old Epsomians	0

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

THURSDAY

	Pts.		Pts.
Wakefield Trinity	12	*Dewsbury	0
*Hull	8	Hull Kingston Rovers	0
*Castleford	7	Featherstone Rovers	0
*Wigan	51	Rochdale Hornets	5
*St. Helens	7	St. Helens Recreation	0
Huddersfield	7	*York	2
Halifax	13	*Hunslet	6
Barrow	15	*Bramley	0
*Salford	5	Broughton Rangers	0
*Warrington	31	Widnes	0
*Bradford Northern	14	Keighley	2
*Leeds	49	Batley	8
Wigan Highfield	5	*Leigh	3
*Swinton	5	Oldham	3

BOXING DAY

*Barrow	5	Leigh	5
Swinton	13	*Broughton Rangers	11
*Halifax	5	Huddersfield	4
*Hunslet	19	Castleford	9
*Rochdale Hornets	9	Warrington	7
Wigan	23	*St. Helens	4
Warrington Trinity	10	Leeds	6
St. Helens Recreation	5	*Widnes	0
*Wigan Highfield	5	Oldham	5

The matches between Bramley and Bradford Northern, Hull Kingston Rovers and York, Batley and Dewsbury, Featherstone Rovers and Hull, and Keighley and Salford were postponed on account of unfit grounds and snow.

*Home team.

BARBARIANS WIN AT LEICESTER

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

The Barbarians won their annual match against Leicester yesterday by two goals and one try (13 points) to one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

The Barbarians played the fast and venturesome game that is one of their traditions. They were rather more than held in the scrummage, in which the outside Leicester forwards in the front row appeared to be given a good deal of latitude, but, on the other hand, they generally were the quicker on the man and ball in the loose. No one on the field showed a better control of the ball than S. H. Saunders. The Barbarians had against them one of the best club pairs, and Greenlees, the Scottish stand-off player, was in brilliant form until shaken up by a heavy tackle, but had in Laird and Key an ample reply. Key in the end rose superior to some slow heeling, and achieved the miracle of intercepting, without falling offside, a not particularly slow pass by Smith to his partner and of producing a perfect swerve when, at the end of a 40-yards run, he encountered the full-back. Key also stood up well to the rushes and altogether re-established himself as a first-class scrummage half-back, especially on heavy going. Laird, in opening up the game, seemed to lack some of his old dash, but, in tackling Greenlees and in covering his fellow backs when they were on the verge of being beaten, he never was more effective.

The Barbarians were pressed hard at the start, but twice cleared their lines because of an excellent idea on the part of Reeve and Laird. All 16 forwards were closely packed in a line-out not far from the corner flag, and Laird, by accepting a long and accurate throw, was able to relieve the situation by means of a kick to touch. It was, in fact, almost immediately after the first of these kicks that the Barbarians counter-attacked and scored the opening try of the match. Tanner made the run already referred to, and in the next passing movement Brumwell turned inwards and scored an excellent try that Henley converted into a goal by almost as fine a kick as that which made a draw of the University match.

In the second half both the Leicester passing and the rushing of the forwards improved, but the marking and tackling of Greenlees by Laird and the all-round excellence of the Barbarian defence let no one through for a long time. Prentice, however, reduced the Barbarians' lead to two points by landing a penalty goal, and Leicester were rather unlucky when Laird's foot met a putt ahead by Greenlees and sent the ball straight through the centre at a rate no runner could have hoped to equal. On the other hand, it required a good piece of backing-up by Key to make the fleeting chance into a try, and, from Key's pass, Reeve had to make a determined run to beat the two men who went for him on the goal-line. Henley converted the try with another magnificent kick, and Key's runaway try that quickly followed gave the Barbarians the rather crushing lead of 10 points at this stage of the game. Leicester recovered to the extent of scoring an unconverted try, Buckingham getting the touch down, but Prentice had no luck with the place kick, and in any case it was too late to save the game then.

The teams were:—

LEICESTER.—C. Manson, back; W. F. Farndon, J. G. Llewellyn, R. A. Buckingham, and G. R. White, three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees and S. A. Smith, half-backs; D. J. Norman, F. D. Prentice, E. G. Coleman, R. K. Wiener, G. P. Vallance, S. H. Saunders, H. A. Constantine, and A. C. Hall, forwards.

BARBARIANS.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge), back; C. C. Tanner (Cambridge), R. C. Brumwell (Bedford), G. S. Wilson (Manchester), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins) and A. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; S. J. Hofmeyr (Oxford), J. A. Embleton (Cambridge), C. R. Hopwood (Richmond), J. W. Forrest (United Services), W. E. Henley (Oxford), P. W. F. Brooke (Cambridge), D. Crichton-Millar (Gloucester), and H. Wilkinson (Halifax), forwards.

Referee.—Mr. A. E. Freethy.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES AND TEAMS

Portsmouth (United Services Ground).—The Army v. Harlequins

The Army.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant A. G. Martin (South Wales Borderers), Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant L. J. Harris (R.E.), and Second Lieutenant I. D. M. Wilson (2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant F. R. Levers (R.A.), and Second Lieutenant F. W. Simpson (R.E.), half-backs; Lieutenant H. Rew (5th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), Corporal G. Townend (1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Second Lieutenant C. L. Troop (1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Second Lieutenant G. Taylor (1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant R. K. Page (R.A.), Lance-Corporal E. H. Sadler (Royal Corps of Signals), and Second Lieutenant D. G. Moore (Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), forwards.

Blackheath.—Blackheath v. Richmond (2.30)

Blackheath.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; P. C. Minns, P. C. Alexander, C. C. Bishop, and H. C. Douty, three-quarter backs; W. E. Millard and A. N. Other, half-backs; J. B. Worley, M. S. Bonaventura, E. F. Offord, T. W. Gubb, D. E. Pratten, W. E. Tucker, C. B. Bailey, and G. Laing, forwards.

Thames Ditton.—Old Cranleighans v. Fettesian-Lorettonians (2.30)

Old Cranleighans.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. H. L. Lambert, H. P. Jacob, M. A. McCanlis, and C. E. J. Lambert, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; H. R. Heard, F. G. Miles, G. A. Saunders, E. R. Kay, A. M. Richardson, J. E. Bynon, G. C. Reeves, and A. J. Goodall, forwards.

Bedford.—Bedford v. Rosslyn Park (2.30)

Rosslyn Park.—J. D. Bradford, back; N. B. Hunter, L. L. Baker, I. C. Bendall, and A. R. Alston, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; P. T. Cocker, J. N. Jones, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, G. D. Milne, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and E. D. Bason, forwards.

Headstone Lane.—Old Millhillians v. Old Blues (2.30)

Old Blues.—W. W. Nielson, back; T. G. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, G. N. Hooper, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; E. M. Mathias and H. E. R. Wales, half-backs; T. N. Pearce, P. S. Osborne, N. K. Payne, D. C. V. Roberts, P. G. Wyatt, K. N. Marshall, J. J. Redman, and J. H. Harrison, forwards.

Old Millhillians.—J. H. L. Lawther, back; H. E. Carris, L. H. Collison, W. R. Lackie, and G. M. Meikle, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and E. R. Colman, half-backs. Forwards from:—W. G. Ramsay, H. Bell, J. S. Farrow, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, P. D. Howard, J. E. Benhan, E. T. Hancock, R. J. Edwards, and W. D. Childs.

Leicester.—Leicester v. Birkenhead Park (2.30)

Birkenhead Park.—F. C. Cockle, back; J. B. Charles, J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs; O. W. Roberts and E. W. Lovegrove, half-backs; D. E. Low (captain), R. C. Critten, N. Evans, J. C. Ludlow, H. T. Wild, G. Buckley, C. H. Thompson, and F. N. Glazebrook, forwards.

Newport.—Newport v. Old Paulines

Old Paulines.—C. I. Luxemburg, back; A. Jankel, E. A. Wilson, J. H. Salmons, and E. Low, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and K. W. Baily, half-backs; R. Scott, H. M. Nicholls, R. Klemin, A. F. Barribal, J. L. Pilcher, E. O. H. Thompson, C. H. Dixon, and R. E. Wise, forwards.

Kersal.—Manchester v. Waterloo (2.30)

Manchester.—L. J. O. Reilly, back; G. A. Gaddum, H. H. Ryle, J. A. Woolley, and D. Peak, three-quarter backs; G. H. Addison and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; H. C. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, A. H. Walker, F. Hughes, J. Kendal, K. F. Massey, L. Cussons, and G. H. Duxbury, forwards.

Welwyn Garden City.—Polytechnic v. Mid-Herts (2.45)

Polytechnic.—J. N. Dobbin, back; J. C. M. Draper, W. Molyneux (captain), H. Aron, and D. Cohen, three-quarter backs; M. Frost and G. W. Jackson, half-backs. Forwards from:—H. W. Dawkins, A. Steen, A. Speed-Andrews, G. A. Kerensky, A. L. Palmer, A. R. S. Browne, D. Macfarlane, T. M. Parkin, and E. J. Nicholls.

Chesham.—Sutton v. Streatham (2.30)

Sutton.—Lieutenant C. G. Gosling, R.N., back; R. H. Younghusband, R. H. Letts, T. H. Tilling, and F. Pigott, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and D. R. Guiland, half-backs; H. S. Hope, J. Potter, P. R. Grace, T. O. H. Grace, F. O. Robson, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Brombead, and F. G. Hope (captain), forwards.

Enfield.—Upper Clapton v. Saracens (2.45)

Upper Clapton.—P. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, M. S. Robinson, N. M. Clarke-Lees (captain), and R. S. King, three-quarter backs; G. S. Farmer and M. Pearce, half-backs; E. Noel, G. West, C. H. Miller, J. F. Turck, N. C. Bennett, W. P. Wey, D. H. Little, and R. Fitch, forwards.

Cranleigh.—Old Stortfordians v. Old Edmundians

Old Stortfordians.—J. H. Wagstaff, back; R. Collett, B. J. Greenhill, M. A. Pearce, and R. D. Relf, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and J. B. Knight, half-backs; H. Poulter, D. B. Collett, J. Hartley Smith, D. M. C. Best, C. G. Boothroyd, G. C. Chamberlain, E. E. Hoe, and G. B. Knight, forwards.

Headstone Lane.—Old Brightonians v. Brighton Old Brightonians (from).—J. W. Thompson, back; J. M. Peacock, H. W. Mermagen, J. W. Finnis, and A. H. B. Kilcoin, three-quarter backs; R. N. Jones, C. H. Barnard, and R. P. Shankey, half-backs; S. Jennings, J. R. Abbott, C. H. Manning, E. H. Stenning, C. A. Wootten, D. H. Foulds, D. R. Pickering, G. W. Summers, and G. S. Stephens, forwards.

Nuneaton.—Old Dunstonians v. Nuneaton (2.45)

Old Dunstonians.—E. J. Edwards, back; E. G. W. Wood, A. H. Griffiths, E. G. Scott, and C. W. Rayner, three-quarter backs; T. Womack and J. D. Sheridan, half-backs; L. F. Morris, F. C. Muir, R. J. Smith, E. D. Murrell, D. S. Murrell, A. H. Wagborn, P. Waller, and H. V. Richards, forwards.

RUGBY UNION CLUB MATCHES

Aberavon.—Aberavon v. Bridgend (2.45).

Bath.—Bath v. Neath.

Bristol.—Bristol v. Old Merchant Taylors (2.45).

Coventry.—Coventry v. Penarth (2.30).

Cardiff.—Cardiff v. Watsonians (2.30).

Gloucester.—Gloucester v. Cheltenham (2.45).

Liverpool.—Liverpool v. North of Ireland (2.30).

Llanelly.—Llanelly v. Pontypridd (3.0).

Northampton.—Northampton v. Rugby (2.30).

Plymouth.—Plymouth Albion v. Newton Abbot (3.0).

Pontypool.—Pontypool v. London Irish.

Swansea.—Swansea v. London Welsh (2.45).

Glasgow.—Glasgow Academicals v. Gala (2.15).

Glasgow.—Glasgow High School v. Edinburgh Academicals (2.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Barrow.—Barrow v. Widnes (2.30).

Bradford.—Bradford Northern v. Wakefield Trinity (2.30).

Dewsbury.—Dewsbury v. Keighley (2.30).

Featherstone.—Featherstone Rovers v. Hunslet (2.30).

Hull.—Hull v. Castleford (2.30).

Leeds.—Leeds v. St. Helens (2.30).

Leigh.—Leigh v. Huddersfield (2.30).

Oldham.—Oldham v. York (2.30).

Rochdale.—Rochdale Hornets v. Bramley (2.30).

Salford.—Salford v. Wigan Highfield (2.30).

St. Helens.—St. Helens Recreation v. Hull Kingston Rovers (2.30).

Swinton.—Swinton v. Halifax (2.30).

Warrington.—Warrington v. Broughton Rangers (2.30).

Wigan.—Wigan v. Batley (2.30).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL'S PROGRESS

Arsenal beat Manchester City at Highbury yesterday by three goals to one. On Christmas Day Arsenal had beaten Manchester City, on their own ground, by four goals to one, and they have therefore gained four points in the first two of the three strenuous matches they have to play during the holidays. The position of Arsenal at the head of the Championship is at the moment very strong, for they lead Sheffield Wednesday, who are second in the table, by four clear points, both clubs having played the same number of matches.

The middle of the playing field yesterday was black and terribly heavy once the ball was at rest, and the ground generally was treacherous. In the circumstances the football in the first half of the game was not only fast, but it was also clever. A few fouls were given, but though most of the players, owing to frequent falls, were dirty the game was kept clean.

The rain stopped almost as the match began and, three minutes later, the sun was distinctly visible. Manchester City played as a fast and clever side at the start. Toseland, on the right wing, had fair ground to move on and he moved at a great pace and with good ball control. The play of Manchester City was for a time almost entirely with the purpose of feeding Toseland, and he played some brilliant football. After his third fine run and centre Marshall hit the left goalpost with a very hard shot, the ball hitting the outside of the post and going behind; Harper, in the bog which was inside the goal, could not have got near the ball if it had been a yard inside the post. A fine shot by Busby went just wide and from a centre by Toseland Brook shot over. John dropped back to mark Toseland after that centre and, good player though he is, Toseland was never allowed again the chances he was given in the first eight minutes. James got the ball in mid-field, took it down the centre, drew a man, and passed well forward to Hulme. Hulme centred after making 15 quick yards, without wasting a moment of time, across the goal, but well short of a come-out by the goalkeeper, and Bastin dashed in from the left to head the ball into goal almost as hard as the ordinary man can kick it. It was a surprise goal, beautifully played. James, on that sticky, treacherous ground, had a most enjoyable day playing all sorts of spectacular tricks which made the defence look foolish and yet opened up a movement from every one of them. A quick centre from Toseland was perfectly taken by Marshall, who shot at once and shot hard. Harper, a trifle unsighted, tried to turn towards the shot, but he might almost have been in a quicksand and could only put up a feeble leg to try to stop the ball as it passed him, on a dry day well within reach. A minute later Jack went through, but Langford charged out at him—all arms and legs as a good goalkeeper should appear—and the shot went wide of the right post by inches only. John took a free-kick, well outside the penalty area, and with a tremendous left-footed drive, almost all along the ground, found the right-hand corner of the net, getting through a curtain of five defenders who actually handicapped the goalkeeper. After a free kick to Manchester City Halliday slipped the ball from his head to the right corner of the Arsenal goal, but the ball hit the right upright and Harper pushed it behind for a corner. Bastin went down the left wing, doubled inside, and put in a fine shot, but Langford tipped the ball over the bar; from the corner, beautifully placed by Bastin, Hulme shot just wide on the left. Langford, who kept goal brilliantly throughout, saved a hard shot from Hulme, and another, a very fast ground shot from Bastin from close in. A minute before half-time fine combination by Halliday and Brook gave Halliday a great chance of equalizing, but Halliday, shooting for the corner of the net, did not quite get hold of the ball, and sent it 6in. outside the left goalpost.

In the first minute of the second half Lambert picked up a pass wide on the left. He centred at once and the ball went out to Hulme. Hulme took the ball in, and when it seemed that, from his angle, he must centre, put in a tremendously hard ground shot which just beat Langford for pace and surprise. That made Arsenal 3—1. Manchester City played extremely fine football for the next five minutes, when a goal might have meant everything. Arsenal held on for that five minutes and afterwards were quite safe. Langford saved brilliantly from Lambert, who had beaten both backs in a race for a through pass, and later, in some miraculous way, got up from a swimming position in the mud to stop a shot from Bastin into what had seemed an open goal. Langford also saved twice from Hulme, the second shot a very hard left-footed drive punched away, at full stretch, with the right hand.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Jones, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Hulme, Jack, Lambert, Bastin, and Brain, forwards.

MANCHESTER CITY.—Langford, goal; Ridley and Barnett, backs; Busby, Cowan, and Bray, half-backs; Toseland, Marshall, Halliday, Tilson, and Brook, forwards.

PORT VALE BEATEN

Charlton Athletic beat Port Vale in their return match at Charlton yesterday by three goals to one.

The goals for the winners were scored by Beach, Lennox, and Shenton, the last of whom put through his own goal, and for the losers by Anstiss. Charlton Athletic deserved to win as they were sounder in defence and more assertive in attack, for the Port Vale backs were unable to hold them and often had to pass back to the goalkeeper, a dangerous proceeding, which brought about the second goal for Charlton Athletic. The ground was like a quagmire, and Charlton Athletic kept the ball on the ground in their passing movements. Port Vale began by kicking the ball in the air, but soon adopted their opponents methods. Charlton Athletic made ground by long, accurate passes down the centre, and their inside forwards were able to find many gaps in the Port Vale defence. Charlton set up a steady attack and Slater was tested with two shots which he cleared easily. Wyper placed a corner-kick accurately and, with Oakes failing to clear, Beach was able to head the ball through the goal. Port Vale's attacks were spasmodic and more the result of individual effort than combined play. Lennox was prominent with several good runs, and from one Shenton passed back to Slater, who was unable to reach the ball before it crossed the line.

In the second half Port Vale settled down better and had more of the play. Fishwick and Connelly played well together, and Fishwick was dangerous at times with good runs, but the Charlton Athletic defence was sound and Robertson dealt safely with the few shots that he had to stop. Port Vale took play to the Charlton goal-mouth, and a good run by Spencer was finished by Anstiss heading a goal from his centre. Immediately from the restart Charlton Athletic rushed the ball away and Lennox drew Slater out of goal and passed cleverly to score Charlton's third goal.

The teams were:—

CHARLTON ATHLETIC.—Robertson, goal; Langford and Smith, backs; Pursley, Morgan, and Millson, half-backs; Horton, Astley, Lennox, Beach, and Wyper, forwards.

PORT VALE.—Slater, goal; Shenton and Oakes, backs; Cope, Connelly, and Jones, half-backs; Hensball, Roberts, Fishwick, Anstiss, and Spencer, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

THURSDAY

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
Ilford (Salmon 2, Welsh 2)	4	*Leytonstone (Oliver, Birch)	2

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Leyton	4	Barking Town	0
*Barnet	6	Enfield	5
*Southall	7	Uxbridge Town	1
*Walthamstow Avenue	4	Hayes	1
*Wealdstone	5	Hampstead	2

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Chelmsford	7	Dagenham Town	1
*Grays Athletic	2	Romford	1
*Mitcham Wanderers	3	Tooting Town	2
Finchley	9	*Walthamstow Grange	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

DIVISION I.

*Apsley	1	Cowley	0
Hitchin Town	5	*Letchworth Town	2

BOXING DAY

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Barking Town	1	Leyton	1
Barnet	2	*Enfield	0
*Hampstead	3	Wealdstone	0
Walthamstow Avenue	6	*Hayes	0
Sutton United	5	*Redhill	2
*Uxbridge Town	2	Southall	2

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Chelmsford	3	*Dagenham Town	0
*Finchley	4	Walthamstow Grange	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Aylesbury United	6	Wood Green Town	5
*Chesham United	5	Cryttall Athletic	0
*Colchester Town	4	Egham	3
*Maidenhead United	2	Slough	2

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

*Beddington Corner	12	Wallington	0

*Home team

RESULTS AND TABLES

THURSDAY'S MATCHES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
Leeds United (Furness)	1	*Birmingham	0
*Blackburn Rovers (Bruton, J.)	1	Derby County	0
*Blackpool (McMahon, Upton)	2	Sheffield United (Dunne)	1
*Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore 2, Gibson)	3	Manchester United (Reid)	1
Aston Villa (Waring)	2	*Chelsea	0
*Grimsby Town	0	Liverpool	0
Arsenal (Bastin, Jack, Lambert, Hulme)	4	*Manchester City (Tilson)	1
Leicester City (Hine 3, Barry 2)	5	*Sunderland (Eden, Leonard)	2
*West Ham United (V. Gibbins 2, James, Norris)	4	Portsmouth (Easson 2, Weddle)	3

SECOND DIVISION

*Barnsley	0	West Bromwich Albion	0
*Bradford City (Hallows 2)	2	Stoke City (Wilson, Liddle)	2
*Burnley (Peel)	1	Preston North End	0
*Millwall (Horton)	1	Bradford (Taylor)	1
*Nottingham Forest (German)	1	Reading (Bacon)	1
*Oldham Athletic (Adlam, Dyson)	2	Wolverhampton Wanderers	0
*Port Vale (Roberts)	1	Charlton Athletic (Lennox)	1
*Swansea Town (Easton, Williams (R.) 2, Bell 2)	5	Bristol City (Sliman, Mercer)	2
Southampton (McIlwaine 2, Rigger Coates)	3	*Tottenham Hotspur (O'Callaghan)	1
*Bury (Adcoe, Robbie)	2	Everton (Dean, Dunn)	2

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*Brentford (Lane, J. 3, Lane, W. 3, Perry 2)	8	Crystal Palace (Crilly, Clarke)	2
*Bristol Rovers (Dix, Dinsdale, Young)	3	Brighton and Hove Albion (Farrell, Kirkwood, Wilson)	3
*Coventry City (Lake 2, Alsop)	3	Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Whitehouse 2, Hayward)	2
*Gillingham (Bethell, White, Jamieson)	3	Thames (Holmes)	1
*Luton Town (Reinnie 2, Bryce)	3	Torquay United (Hill)	1
*Newport County (Pearce 2, Gittins, Davies)	4	Exeter City	0
*Queen's Park Rangers (J. Burns 3, Coward)	4	Notts County (Maw)	1
*Southend United (Shanklv, Albon, own goal)	2	Northampton Town (Boyle)	1
*Swindon Town (Morris 2, Richardson, Cockburn)	4	Fulham (Barrett)	1
*Walsall (Cooper 2)	2	Watford (Pick 2)	2
*Norwich City (Hunt, Williams)	2	Clapton Orient	0

NORTHERN SECTION

*Accrington Stanley (Riley 2, Agar)	3	Wigan Borough	0
*Chesterfield	4	Wrexham	0
*Crewe Alexandra (Smelt, Melling, Swindells 2, Harris 2)	6	Barrow	2
*Doncaster Rovers	0	New Brighton	0
*Halifax Town (Cooper)	1	Hull City (Ridleigh)	1
*Hartlepools United (Thompson 2, Thornton, Pedwell)	4	Nelson	0
Tranmere Rovers (Watts 2, Kennedy (J.) 2, Dixon 2)	6	*Rotherham United (Hick 2, Wheeler, Johnson)	4
*Southport (Waterston 2, Cowen, Wilson)	4	Rochdale	0
*Stockport County (F. Newton 3)	3	Gateshead	1
*York City (Gardner 2, Laycock, Beck)	4	Carlisle United (Barkas)	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Morton (McCartney 2, McKeenan 2)	4	St. Mirren (Gebbie, Colquhoun)	2
Motherwell (McMenemy, McFayden, Murdoch)	3	*Patrick Thistle	0
*Queen's Park (Taylor, McLelland, Grant, Donnelly)	4	Ayr United (McGillivray)	1

BOXING DAY MATCHES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Arsenal (Bastin, John, Hulme)	3	Manchester City (Marshall)	1
*Aston Villa (Waring 2, Houghton)	3	Chelsea (Gallacher 2, Odell)	3
*Derby County (Mee)	1	Blackburn Rovers (J. Bruton)	1
Newcastle United (Boyd 2, Tarling)	3	*Huddersfield Town	0
*Leeds United (Keetley, Furness 2)	3	Birmingham (Curtis)	1
*Leicester City (Hine)	1	Sunderland (Gallacher)	1
*Liverpool (McPherson)	1	Grimsby Town (Coleman)	1
*Manchester United (Reid)	1	Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore)	1
*Middlesbrough (May, Warren)	2	Sheffield Wednesday	0
*Portsmouth (Forward, Weddle)	2	West Ham United	0
*Sheffield United (Dunne 2, Gibson, Cheesman, Tunstall)	5	Blackpool (Oxberry)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Arsenal	21	14	5	2	61	32	33
Sheffield Wednesday	22	14	4	4	58	33	32
Aston Villa	22	11	6	5	60	47	28
Derby County	22	10	7	5	52	36	27
Portsmouth	22	10	7	5	52	39	27
West Ham United	22	11	5	6	51	44	27
Leicester City	22	10	3	9	49	54	23
Blackburn Rovers	22	9	4	9	49	44	22
Middlesbrough	21	9	4	8	43	44	22
Huddersfield Town	21	7	7	7	50	42	21
Sheffield United	22	7	7	8	44	42	21
Liverpool	21	8	5	8	46	45	21
Chelsea	22	8	5	9	38	40	21
Manchester City	22	8	4	10	35

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"THE SILVER KING"

Listeners to the National programme this evening will hear a performance of *The Silver King*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby, with incidental music by Mr. Dennis Arundell. It will be produced by Mr. Peter Creswell, with Mr. Baliol Holloway, Mr. Peter Hannen, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, Miss Marie Ney, Miss Hermione Gingold, and Miss Joyce Moore in the cast. In the afternoon a running commentary on the second half of the Association football match between the Arsenal and Blackpool will be relayed from Highbury. The commentator will be Mr. George F. Allison. To-morrow evening a concert by the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Mr. T. H. Morrison, will be relayed from Manchester to the National station.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 27, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich, Shipping Forecast. **10.45-11** :—Home Dressmaking. **4**—More Embroidery Hints, by Mrs. J. Webb. **1-2** :—Time Signal from Greenwich at 1; Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.10** :—Arsenal v. Blackpool : A running commentary on the second half of the game by Mr. George F. Allison, relayed from the Arsenal Football Ground, Highbury. **4.10** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Topliss Green (baritone), from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : Mrs. Buggins's Christmas Party, with Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan ; An Interlude of Two by Genial Jemima ; The Story of the Glass Peacock (Eleanor Farjeon). **6** :—Interlude. **6.15** :—Weather, News, Football Results (Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30). **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Haydn Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Reginald Paul. **7** :—Strange Christmases, by Major F. Yeats Brown. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Silver King, written by Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, adapted by Dulcima Glasby, incidental music by Dennis Arundell, produced by Peter Creswell, with Baliol Holloway, Jack Knight, H. O. Nicholson, Peter Hannen, Dennis Arundell, Harvey Braban, Leslie Perrins, Arthur Goullet, Ralph de Rohan, Harold Young, Malcolm Graeme, Henry Ford, Marie Ney, Madge Whiteman, Ethel Lodge, Hermione Gingold, Joyce Moore, Arthur Clay, and the Gershom Parkington Quintet (Time Signal from Greenwich at 9). **9.15** :—Weather, News. **9.30** :—Shipping Forecast. **9.35** :—Edges of the World, 17—A Business Man's Day in the Interior of China, by Mr. F. S. Geldart. **9.50** : The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett ; John Thorne (baritone). **10.45-12** :—Band from the May Fair Hotel (Time Signal from Greenwich at 11.30).

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

3.10-4.10 :—National programme. **5.15-10.45** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m. :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Topliss Green (baritone), from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children : Mrs. Buggins's Christmas Party, with Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan ; An Interlude of Two by Genial Jemima ; The Story of the Glass Peacock (Eleanor Farjeon). **6** :—Interlude. **6.15** :—Weather, News, Football Results (Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30). **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Serge Krish Septet ; May Huxley (soprano). **7.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—An Undergraduate in the Foc'sle, by Mr. John Bingham. **9** :—The International String Quartet : André Mangeot (violin), Walter Price (violin), Eric Bray (viola), Jack Shinebourne (violoncello) ; Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte), Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). **10.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Hasland Prize Band, conducted by H. T. Moseley ; James Howell (bass) ; Marjorie Edwards (songs at the piano) ; F. and F. W. Fountain (cornet duet). **4.45** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—National programme. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** : Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell ; The McGowran Quartet. **7.45** :—London Regional programme. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell ; Sydney Grainger (pianoforte). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News. **10.35-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh ; the Ayr Burgh Choir, from Glasgow. **4.40** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—National programme. **5.50** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **7.30** :—National programme. **8.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.10** :—National programme. **4.15** :—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra ; Samuel Adams (baritone). **5.15** : Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown —Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—Music. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.30** :—Regional News. Sports Bulletin. **9.35** :—National programme. **9.50** :—The Queen's Island Male Voice Choir ; The Radio Sextet. **11-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3.10-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-12.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales ; Topliss Green (baritone). **4.45** :—Dance Music (Leader, R. Cecil Hare), relayed from the Esplanade Hotel, Porthcawl. **5.15** :—National programme. **5.50** :—Birthdays. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. A. G. Powell—The Log of the Great Western. **7.20** :—National programme. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RH (415m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Talk in Lesson. **8** :—Marlatora, opera (Wallace) ; by the Augmented Station Orchestra, the Station Opera Chorus, and Principals ; Conductor, Mr. Vincent O'Brien. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** : —National programme. **5.50** :—Birthdays. **6** : An Eye-witness Account by Mr. Cambell Bilney of the Scottish League Association Football Match, Heart of Midlothian v. Rangers, from Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. Arthur Nelson—Some Old Play Bills. **7.30** :—Music. **7.50** :—National programme. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** : National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh ; the Ayr Burgh Choir, from Glasgow. **4.40** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—National programme. **5.50** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester ; Joseph Lisle (alto), from Newcastle. **3.10** :—National programme. **4.10** :—The Orchestra ; Dorothy Lloyd (entertainer at the piano) ; A. V. Baker (pianoforte). **5.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. L. Stanley Jast : Endings. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.30** :—North of England News. **9.35** :—National programme. **9.50** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Harry Hopewell (baritone). **10.45-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.10** : National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **5.50** :—Birthdays. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Local Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **9.30** :—Local News ; Naval Notes. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **3.10** :—National programme. **5.50** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3.10** :—National programme. **5.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.30** :—North of England News. **9.35-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—8 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 8.30 :—Elementary German Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—Reading. 10.20 :—Choral Concert of Christmas Carols. 11.15 :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (443m.). 3kw.—7 :—Relay of an Opera from the Zagreb National Theatre. In the interval at 8.30 :—Time Signal. After the Programme, Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.). 35kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. 4.30 :—Talk. 5 :—Advanced French Lesson. 5.30 :—Talks. 6.30 :—The Quiet Hour—Winter Delight in Nature. 6.55 :—Weather for Farmers. 7 :—Programme from Hamburg. 8 :—Cabaret Programme. 9 :—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw.—6.5 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **7.30** :—A Gay Evening. **9** :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—6.20 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Chamber Music. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—The Sparrow on the Roof, Sketch (Goetz). **8** :—Popular Concert relayed from Zurich. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** : Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (277m.). 14kw.—6.15 : See Prague. **6.20** :—Song Recital.—Aria from The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach). **6.40** :—See Prague. **9.20** :—Programme Announcements. **9.25** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.15** : Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.30** :—Dance Music, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **11.30** :—Concert.

BRNO (342m.). 3kw.—6.15 : See Prague. **6.20** :—Christmas in Slovakia. **6.40** :—See Prague. **9.20** :—News and Theatre Notes. **9.25** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Concert from the Palais des Beaux-Arts—Symphony in E flat, No. 3 (Haydn) ; Concerto in F for Three Violins and Orchestra (Vivaldi) ; Aux etoiles (Duparc) ; Scherzo from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn) ; Selections for Three Violins and Orchestra (Jongen) ; (a) Epithalame, (b) Scherzo ; Overture, Oberon (Weber). **10.30** :—News and Announcements in German.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 23kw.—6 :—Answers to Correspondents. **7** :—Military Band Concert. **8.10** :—Choral Concert, followed by Tziganc Music from the Hotel Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2 :—Instrumental Concert—March, El Capitan (Sousa) ; Overture, Fra Diavolo (Auber) ; Waltz, Traume auf dem Ocean (Gung'l) ; Selection from Martha (Flotow) ; Suite, A Peasant Wedding (Sodermann) ; Songs to the Lute ; Waltz, Hoffnaltanz (Joh. Strauss) ; Selection from The Geisha (Jones) ; Minuet (Boccini) ; Serenade, Kornmodagtanzen (Laure-Miller) ; Turkish March (Mozart). **4** :—The Copenhagen Radio Club's Christmas Festival, relayed from the Part Theatre. **6** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.20** :—Talk. **8.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** : Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Concert of Old Time Dance Music. **8** :—News. **8.15** :—The Hansen Family, a dramatic episode (Jens Locher). **8.25** : Modern Dance Music. **11** (in an interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw. and CASSEL (246m.).—3 :—See Stuttgart. **4.45** :—Economic Notes. **5.5** : Talk. **5.20** :—Time and Programme Announcements. **5.35** :—Talk for Workers. **6** :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5** : Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Choral Concert of Songs to the Lute. **7.30** : Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music. **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.20** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **9.40** :—Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—3 : Vocal and Orchestral Concert—Overture, Undine (Lortzing) ; Scherzo, Nocturne and Wedding March from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn) ; Overture, The Barber of Bagdad (Götz) ; Overture, Oberon (Weber) ; Agatha's Aria from Der Freischütz (Weber) ; Overture, Scherzo and Finale (Schumann) ; Prelude to the Fifth Act to Die versenkte Glocke (Zöllner) ; Canzone for Cello and Orchestra (Bruch). **4.30** :—Main Station : All Change ; an Interview. **4.55** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Sponsored Concert. **7** :—Talk. **6.25** :—New Gramophone Records. **7** :—Variety Entertainment. **9** :—Weather, Political, and Miscellaneous News. **10** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (296m.). 8.5kw.—8.10 a.m. :—Programme of the Workers' Radio Society. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Talk. **12.10** :—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Willem Mengelberg. **1.40** :—Weekly Book Talk. **2.10** :—Concert—Selection from the First Sonata for Violin (Mozart) ; Fugue from the First Sonata for Violin (Bach) ; Arabian Song (Rimsky-Korsakoff). **2.40** :—Concert by the New Amsterdam Orchestra and a Children's Choir—Overture, Martha (Flotow) ; Ballet Music from Romeo and Juliet (Gounod) ; Tales from the Vienna Woods (Joh. Strauss). **4.10** :—Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. **4.40-7.40** :—Programme of the Workers' Radio Society. **7.40** :—Time Signal, Sports Notes, and News. **8** :—Talkie, opera in three acts (Delibes), by the Station Choir and Orchestra, under the direction of J. J. van Amerom. **10.10** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.). 8.5kw.—8.10 a.m. :—Morning Recital. **9.30** :—Divine Service from the Reformed Church, Amsterdam. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Address by the President of the K.R.O. **11.55** :—Sextet Concert. **1.10** :—Talk. **2.10** :—Concert by the Amsterdam A Capella Choir, with Pianoforte and Violin Solos. **4.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.30** :—Divine Service from a Church in Amsterdam. **7.25** :—Recitations. **7.50** :—Football Results. **7.55** :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. **8.40** (in an interval) :—News. **10.20** :—Choral Epilogue.

LAHTI (1,790m.), 54kw. Relayed by HELSINGFORS (227m.).—6.15 :—Accordion Solos. **6.30** :—Song Recital. **6.50** : Dance Music. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **8.15** :—Dance Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—5.40 : Talk. **6** :—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Wireless Notes. **6.25** : Economic Review. **6.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—News and Sports Notes, followed by Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Concert. **4.30** :—Weather and Time. **4.35** :—Wireless Hints. **5** :—Wireless Technical Talk. **5.30** : German Lesson. **5.40** :—Silent Night—an After-Christmas Tale (Osnig Kaden). **6** :—Technical Talk. **6.30** :—Mandoline, Zither and Bandonion Concert. **7.30-11.30** : See Berlin (Witzleben). In the intervals, News.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange and Market Prices. **7.30** : Wireless Review. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **8.25** : News. **9.30** : Chimes, Time, Exchange and Musical Comedy Selection ; Dona Francisquita (Vives). **11.30** :—Dance Music. **11.55** :—News. **12 (midnight)** :—Chimes.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (286m., and GENOA (312m.).—3.45 :—Gramophone Records. **4.50** :—General Cultural Report and Talk. **6.20** :—Announcements. **6.30** : Concert of Light Music. **7.15** :—Giornale radio ; Weather. **7.30** : Time Signal. **7.32** :—Transmission of an Operetta. In the intervals : Talk and Review of New Books. After the Programme : Concert relayed from the Sala Gay, Turin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.).—KAISERLAUTERN (566m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—8.20 :—Orchestral Concert. **4.55** :—Talks. **5.25** : Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **5.35** :—Labour Market Report. **5.45** :—Organ Recital. **6.15** :—Wireless Notes. **6.40**—Mandoline and Guitar Music. **7.15** :—Variety Concert. **8.20** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **9.20** : Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Concert and Dance Music from the Cafe Maximilian.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (493m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—4 :—Programme for Children. Orchestral Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Dramatic Programme. **8.30** : Weather, News, and Announcements. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Song Recital and Weekly Review. **9.55** :—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw. 12.30 :—Gramophone Dance Records. In the intervals at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.20 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange and Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Children. **4.30** : Dance Music. **5.45** :—News. **5** :—Concert from the Theatre du Chatelet. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** : Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Advanced English Lesson. **7.45** : Commercial Period, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** : Literary Readings. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** : Crime and Punishment (Dostoievsky), arranged for the Wireless. **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Concert—two Pieces for Wind Instrument Quintet (Roparz) ; Aurore sur la Foret for Quintet and Horn ; Quintet (Balay) ; Quintet, (Deslandres). In the interval at **9.15** : Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20 :—Reminiscences of an Actor. **6.40** :—Die geschiedene Frau—Operetta (Fall). **9** :—Time, News and Sports Notes. **9.20** :—Announcements. Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.25** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (332m.) and 2RO (80m.).—4.30 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert from the Works of Respighi and Zandonai—Andante doloroso (Goldmark) ; Trigana (Tirindelli) ; Zigeunerweisen (Sarasate). **6.30** :—Wireless Telegraphy Lesson. **6.50** :—Giornale radio, Announcements, News and Sports Notes. **7** :—Announcements, Report of the International Institute at Geneva, and Press Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.40** :—The Birth of the Redeemer, Oratorio in Two Parts (Perosi). In the interval, Reading of a Christmas Story. **9.55** :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,349m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30 :—Recital of songs. **5.45** : A Folk Comedy in Three Acts (Holmstrom), relayed from Gotebore. **7.30** :—Christmas Ball.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and MUHLACKER 75kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—2.30 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. **4.45** :—Time, Weather and Sports Notes. **5.5** : Talk. **5.35** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **6** : Time Signal. **6.5-9.20** :—Programme from Frankfurt, **9.20** :—News and Programme Announcements. **9.40** :—Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw. 6.15 :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.55** :—Song Recital. **7.30** :—News. **7.45** :—Orchestral Music. **8.15** :—Music. **8.30** :—Instrumental Selections. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Choral and Orchestral Concert. In the interval, North African News **10.30** :—Selections by a Viennese Orchestra. **11** :—Light Music. **11.30** :—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6 :—Chimes for Ruthmers. **6.15** :—Concert of Chamber Music—String Quartet in F major (Mozart) ; Quartetto dorico (Respighi). **8** :—Reading. **8.30** : Scientific Review. **8** :—Topical Programme. **8.25** : Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. **8.35** : Violanta—Opera (Korngold), relayed from the State Opera House. **9.10** :—News. **9.20** :—Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals at 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.—4 a.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—10 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, December 28, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m. :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Shipping Forecast. **3** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Church Cantata No. 152, Bach : Go Thou the Way of Faith, with Dorothy Silk (soprano), Stuart Robertson (bass), Gordon Walker (flute), Leon Goossens (oboe), Violet Brough (viola d'amore), Rudolph Dolmetsch (viola da gamba), Douglas Cameron (violoncello) and Victor Watson (bass), conducted by Percy Pitt. **3.55** :—For the Children : Joan and Betty's Bible Story, dramatized by Mr. E. R. Appleton, from Cardiff. **4.15** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet ; Gladys Ripley (contralto). **5.30** :—A Recital by John Coates (tenor). **6-6.15** :—Victorian Prophets, 2—from the French Revolution (Carlyle), by John Bailey.

8 :—A People's Service : Address by Canon C. R. Raven, relayed from Liverpool Cathedral. **8.45** :—Appeal by Dame Alice Godman on behalf of the Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone. **8.50** :—Weather : News : Shipping Forecast. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 9.) **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Stephen Wearing (pianoforte), from Manchester. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8.50-10.40** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Joseph Farrington (baritone). **4.45-5.15** :—A Pianoforte Recital, by Miklos Schwalb. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by Miss Agnes Dawson, on behalf of the Theodora Bonwick Hostel for School Journeys. **8.50** : Weather ; News. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** : Albert Sandler and the Park Lane Hotel Orchestra : Leonard Gowings (tenor) ; Albert Sandler (violin solos), from the Park Lane Hotel. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30-5.15 :—London Regional programme. **8** :—National Programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by Sir Charles Grant Robertson, on behalf of the Birmingham Hospital Centre. **8.50** :—Weather ; News. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** : —London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3 :—National programme. **5.30** :—See Glasgow. **6-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—The Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; May Turtle (soprano) ; Harold Fairhurst (violin). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **3.55** :—For the Children—Joan and Betty's Bible Story, dramatized by Mr. E. R. Appleton : The King's Cup Bearer. **4.15-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by Mr. H. M. Thompson on behalf of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Cardiff Branch. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—The Cardiff University Students' Madrigal society, conducted by W. G. Williams ; the National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—The Silent Fellowship.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.45** : Vocal Selections from Operas. **9.15** :—Violin Recital. **9.30** :—Dramatic Sketch. **10** :—Military Band Concert. **11** : Time Signal, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Rev. Professor W. P. Paterson on behalf of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (Bi-Centenary Extension Fund). **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **5.30** :—Isaac Losowsky (violin), relayed from Edinburgh. **6-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).
LEEDS (1,500kc.) (300m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** : The Rothwell Temperance Band, conducted by Nathan Sidebottom ; H. Nuttall (cornet solo) ; E. Appleyard (trombone solo) ; George Armitage (tenor), from Leeds. **5.30-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—A People's Service : Address by Canon C. R. Raven, relayed from Liverpool Cathedral. **8.45** :—Appeal by Mr. H. M. Miller on behalf of the Liverpool Radium Institute and Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.5** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Stephen Wearing (pianoforte). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—8 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Reading. **10.20** :—Choral Concert of Christmas Carols. **11.15** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (443m.). 3kw. 6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—The Intruder, operatical tragedy (Maeterlinck). **7.45** :—Duets from well-known Operas. **8.45** :—News and Sports Notes. **9.5** :—Concert of Chamber Music by String Quartet. **10** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.). 35kw.—6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. **7-8 p.m.** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **5** :—Talks. **6.30** :—Reading. **7** :—Concert, News, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw.—6 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics, followed by Orchestral Concert from Konigs Wusterhausen. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.50** :—Potsdam Garrison Church Chimes. Morning Recital. **8** :—Overture, The Bartered Bride (Smetana) ; Rhapsody, No. 1 (Lalo) ; Selections from The Queen of Sheba (Goldmark) ; Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai) ; Theme, Variations, and March from the Sextet (Beethoven) ; Selection from La Traviata (Verdi). **5** :—Talks. **6.20** :—Sports Notes. **6.30-11** :—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—8.55 a.m. :—Weather. **5** : Chimes and Concert from the Liner Cap Polonio in Hamburg Port. **7.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. **7.40** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Christmas Music (Practorius) from Brunswick Cathedral. **9.55** : Divine Service from the University Church. **10.30** :—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant. **11.15** :—Morning Recital.—Pavane Overture (Beethoven) ; Address by Friedrich Glabe ; Leonora Overture, No. 3 (Beethoven). **12** :—Weather. **12.5** :—Sponsored Concert. **1** :—Orchestral Concert. **2** :—Concert from the Café Wallhof. **3** :—Selections from the Works of Contemporary Composers. **4** :—Children. **4.45** :—Recital of Love Songs, Old and New. **5.30** :—Concert from the Works of MacDowell. **6.45** :—Sports Notes. **7** :—Weather. **6.55** :—Songs. **8** : Diavolo, opera-comique in three acts (Auber), rel

Letters to the Editor

COSTS OF FRESH LEGISLATION

THE EDUCATION BILL

A LONG-DISTANCE ESTIMATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Lord Shuttleworth's and Sir Vivian Henderson's letters may I point out that the financial memorandum attached to the Education (School Attendance) Bill estimates the cost of schooling (as distinct from maintenance allowances) for children of the new 14-15 age group only for the year 1938 onwards, though the Bill was designed to come into operation in 1931? Ministers who give an estimate of the immediate cost of a measure are often pressed to give some figure for its ultimate cost, but it would be interesting to know whether there is any precedent for presenting nothing but such a long-distance prophetic estimate as this, especially in hard times such as these.

The figure of 2½ millions given in the memorandum is said to be one towards which the cost in the preceding seven years will rise. The number of children, however, kept in school from 14 to 15 will fall from 578,000 in 1934 and 627,000 in 1935 to 517,000 in 1938, and one would have expected that their schooling would cost more in 1935 than in 1938. If it does not it can only be because the provision made for their schooling in 1935 will not be complete or will not be so liberal as in 1938.

But the figure of 2½ millions itself as representing the ultimate cost of schooling the additional children requires more explanation than has been given. At present the average cost of schooling all the children from five to 14+ in elementary schools is estimated at just over £13 a head. But 2½ millions covers an expenditure of only £6 5s. a head on 400,000, or £5 a head on 500,000 additional children between the ages of 14 and 15.

And when one takes into account the rising standard of accommodation, equipment and staffing, and the promised expansion of practical instruction, and when one allows for the obviously greater cost a head of educating children from 14-15 as compared with the average cost a head of educating children from five to 14, it looks as if the figure of 2½ millions is little better than a guess fathered by a wish to make the figure as little alarming as possible. And in any case who can guess what the cost of elementary education will be in 1938? I am yours faithfully,

L. A. SELBY-BIGGE.

127, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

UNSIGHTLY HOUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are again told that Parliament will shortly consider a measure to facilitate rural preservation. For two years we have waited for such legislation, and we know that occupied as it is with problems hitherto unequalled in magnitude and complexity, the central governmental machinery of this country is incapable of enacting the complete and effective scheme which has been evolved by some of its most zealous officials. Meanwhile the rot in the heart of England is spreading, and no powers at present possessed by the local authorities can stop it. All thinking persons are agreed that the ruin to which it is leading is not merely material or even aesthetic in its nature, but is the destruction of one of the greatest moral and spiritual influences which have moulded the English character. The spontaneous outburst of protest and of voluntary organization for its prevention in many areas has been magnificent, but the spirit of that movement is being crushed and broken by the apparent impotence of Parliament to afford it legitimate assistance.

May I suggest very briefly what could be done now, submitting it as the considered opinion of persons adequately representing divergent interests and political views, and, in the opinion of those who work both in London and in the provinces, at least as competent, intelligent, and experienced in affairs as any corresponding body of thought in the capital?

The most permanently dangerous of the evils to be eradicated is the erection of unsightly and unsuitable houses. What is unsightly and unsuitable can only be determined by local opinion based on tradition and innate sympathy with all that lends natural distinction and peculiarity to the landscape. And yet the outside appearance, the "elevation," of a building is the one, almost the only, thing about a building which the local authorities are not permitted to control. A very short Act, literally only a few lines, would give them that power, and even this Parliament could, if the Minister of Health would take his courage in both hands, find time to pass such a measure. Objections to the solution, of course, exist; we have considered them and they are heavily outweighed by the advantages. Not the least of these advantages is that, once these powers were granted, those local authorities who were persuaded by public opinion to put them into force would rapidly accumulate practical experience invaluable for the complete system which the central government desires to establish, and they would be among the first to promote wise schemes of regional town planning of which they are at present so shy and which so far promise to be abortive or unproductive.

Surely the greatest of these advantages at the moment is that, at any rate, so far as my own county is concerned, the cost to the public involved in this proposal is practically nil, if use is made of services offered by voluntary organization.

Your obedient servant,

FABIAN WARE, Chairman, Gloucestershire Branch, C.P.R.E.

Amberley, Gloucestershire.

FALLING PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you publish some statements by Lord D'Abernon on the gold standard and the trade outlook for 1931, which, if they truly represented the present state of affairs, would be most disquieting. Lord D'Abernon attributes the present distress to the lack of monetary wisdom, and believes that appropriate decisions by the central banks could modify the situation of the world within a month. He does not state what these decisions should be, but is of opinion that "the means of payment provided by currency and credit have fallen so short of the amount required by increased production that a general fall of prices has ensued." Here again he furnishes no details as to when, and where, have currency and credit not been forthcoming to those who deserved it.

The position is serious enough in all conscience without making alarmist statements based upon insufficient foundations. No doubt it is hard for those who own large stocks of material in these days, but the fall in prices is a natural thing, due in the main to reduced demand. The gold standard does not guarantee stability of the price level but stability of exchange. Prices are affected by a variety of causes, and Lord D'Abernon might as well blame the indicator on the face of the weather-glass for the state of the weather as the gold standard for the present condition of trade. The fall in prices, I believe, has been overdone in some cases, and we cannot now be far away from stability, when, given economy, and one or two other things, we may look forward to some advance in 1931.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

December 23. D. M. MASON.

LAPWINGS IN LONDON

If, as Mr. Crook suggests, lapwings are rarely seen in London, it may be worth recording that in the spring of 1928 I saw a flock of 20 or 30 of these birds in Battersea Park. I watched them for half an hour or more. This occurred about the time that the Bill for the protection of lapwings was being considered in the House of Commons. The connexion is obvious.—Mr. B. H. F. BARNARD, Southfield, Chilton Polden, Bridgwater, Somerset.

GOLD FOR FRANCE

INFLUENCE OF TOURIST TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A recent reference to the French gold movement made in the City columns of *The Times*, wherein you point out that, in spite of France's continued absorption of gold, her balances here have not materially decreased, prompts me to write to you on the subject of the economic importance of tourist traffic.

In a letter which was printed in your issue of August 28, 1929, I endeavoured to give a brief *résumé* of the causes leading to the gold drainage to France (which had then just begun) and I mentioned the expenditure by British tourists and residents in France as a chief contributory cause of the strength of the French exchange. The annual sum of £20,000,000 I suggested to cover this item was, however, quite an under-estimate. According to extracts which appeared in *The Times* early this year of a report of the French National Office of Tourism, the sum spent by foreign tourists in France in 1929 was no less than 15 milliard francs (£120,000,000), an estimate which was considered to err on the side of discretion. By far the greatest number of visitors came from Great Britain, the figures given being about 880,000, as compared with a quarter of that number from America, and, although American tourists no doubt spend more a head, Great Britain's share of the total of £120,000,000 must have been very considerable. When account is taken of expenditure by English tourists in other countries and of that by permanent residents abroad, it is a question whether the figure (which has remained constant for several years) of £15,000,000 on the credit side of the United Kingdom's balance of payments to cover the invisible item "Other services," which is said to include "balances of sales and purchases of old ships abroad, tourist expenditure, family remittances, &c.," will not have to be revised when the next annual Board of Trade returns come to be compiled. This, of course, would mean that the country's net balance available for reinvestment abroad will be modified accordingly.

The economic importance of the tourist industry to France is readily seen when her total receipts last year are compared with the figure of £66,000,000 representing her visible adverse trade balance and that of £27,000,000 as the official estimate of her net income from oversea investments. On the other side of the international balance-sheet expenditure by American tourists abroad in 1929 formed, next to merchandise imports, the largest debit item in the United States balance of payments, the total being $839,000,000, of which sum rather less than half came to Europe and only £9,500,000 (according to estimates) to Great Britain.

Do not these figures suggest that the tourist industry is deserving of more attention than it receives in this country? Is there not room for a campaign having as its object the reduction of English expenditure abroad and for additional support of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, which aims at attracting more foreign visitors here? One lesson to be learned from the continual exports of gold to France is that there is a connexion between a sum of £1,000,000 spent on holidays, &c., abroad and a loss of £1,000,000 of gold by the Bank of England. In spite of the benefits of international cooperation which it is hoped will follow from the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements, no nation, surely, can afford to depart from the salutary principle that its first concern is to keep its own house in order by paying its way. Rather must we seek to stem each important leakage of the national wealth, especially one which seems to exercise such a direct drain upon our gold reserve. I venture to touch upon this matter because, in my own humble opinion, it has a very real bearing on our national prosperity.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. BLUNT.

30, Rutland-gardens, Hove, Sussex.

THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Ernest Bennett's letter in your issue of to-day is both interesting and amusing. He seeks to restrict the term "capitalist" to a person who, whether rich or poor, supports the present order of society, which is based to an overwhelming extent on the use of private property for the benefit of private shareholders. A Socialist, on the other hand, may be as poor as an agricultural labourer, or as rich as Mr. Bernard Shaw, provided he works for the gradual establishment of a different social order.

The rich Socialist, therefore, can be congratulated on making the best of both worlds. He retains his capital, but avoids the stigma of the name capitalist. And if he works on the ca'-canny principle, he can at least ensure that the new social order does not come too quickly. Rude men might call this sort of thing cant; but what will the poor agricultural labourer say? Deeds, not words, would be what he would ask for. And if he were envious, as, indeed, he might be, of the rich Socialist whom he sees in his luxurious car, he would hardly be consoled by being told that both he and the owner of the car were Socialists, but that the latter was not a capitalist.

Your obedient servant,

December 24. FRANCIS ANDERTON.

LABOUR M.P.S' MANIFESTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to refer to the letter "Ready for Construction" of Sir Felix Pole in your issue of December 12, in which he refers to the three manifestos which have appeared during the last six months, and to express my agreement with his views.

The last manifesto to which he alludes is that of Sir Oswald Mosley and 16 other Labour members of Parliament. This is yet another indication of the growing sense of crisis and desire of action emanating from quite a different source from the other two manifestos. It shows more clearly than any previous statement from the Labour side a willingness to adjust political policy to harmonize with economic fact. For that reason one welcomes it as taking us a step nearer to a settled national policy which gives industry the protection it requires, with some guarantee that it can plan ahead with safety.

The document does not deal adequately with all the questions which arise out of the policy it advocates, but its general line of approach to the problems with which the nation is confronted should secure a large measure of agreement by the realistic elements in the business world. It is true that the protection it promises to manufacturing industries would be granted under conditions as to efficiency and the wages of the workers. No one can object to this, as no one can support the idea of subsidizing inefficiency.

The Import Board for foodstuffs and raw materials is a doubtful item, and it is still to be proved that the advantages to be gained would compensate for the costs of organization and the risks involved. With the desire, however, to help agriculture and readjust the balance between agricultural and industrial production one has every sympathy.

One would have liked to have seen the question of economy stressed in this manifesto, as the heavy burden of taxation now carried by the industries of this country makes it increasingly difficult for them to recover from the present trade depression.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WYNDHAM PORTAL.

10, Aldgate, E.C.3.

NEW HOMES OVERSEAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I add one word to the letter from me which you kindly printed on December 12, for my correspondence shows that there is considerable interest in the financial aspects of the scheme for group settlement which I then advocated?

Very briefly, then, I suggest that the country should lend at a low rate of interest to families desirous of acquiring land in the British Empire the money that would otherwise be paid in doles. It could be secured as a first charge on the land purchased.

When I first published my plan of group settlement nine years ago, the figures given me of the cost of settling families in British Columbia, including transportation, land, machinery, building materials, first payment for live stock, engineering, wages, &c., showed that 300 families, each of four persons, could be settled for £120,000. On a larger scale and at to-day's prices the cost would probably be less.

It may encourage many people to know that the late General Booth told me that our people were so honest that practically all the money that the Salvation Army lent them was eventually returned.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY CAMPBELL (Admiral).

94, Piccadilly, W.1.

MINORITIES IN INDIA

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The problem of the various minorities is the most vital and controversial issue before the Round-Table Conference. The average Englishman is apt to think that it is limited to the conflicting claims of the 150,000,000 caste Hindus and the 70,000,000 Moslems. But there are at least a dozen other minorities, *e.g.*, non-Brahmin Hindus, Burmans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, Europeans, &c., whose interests are equally at stake. Above all there is that great amorphous, unorganized, and hardly vocal congeries of peoples, the descendants of the non-Aryan aborigines known as the "outcastes," untouchables and depressed classes who claim to be as numerous as the Moslems. Roughly speaking they compose the artisan and menial classes, and their case merits most sympathetic consideration from the British public, for among the 76 Indian delegates they have only two representatives.

Fortunately the last Indian mail has brought the report of the All-India Conference of the Depressed Classes held at Allahabad on November 16, in which all important sections from every Province of India were represented. Fourteen resolutions were unanimously adopted, and may be accepted as embodying the views and aspirations of such portion of the "submerged fifth" as have acquired some glimmerings of political consciousness. They may be thus summarized:—

They begin by thanking the British Government for what it is doing to ameliorate their hard lot; they condemn the Civil Disobedience movement as leading to anarchy, and they lament the loss of a great friend and supporter in the late Lord Birkenhead.

They go on to protest against their inadequate representation in the Conference, and, while thanking the Simon Commission for its partial recognition of their political rights, they demand representation on a population basis "as the rulers and owners of this land of their birth before the advent of the Aryans (caste Hindus)." They declare that "nothing short of separate electorates would ameliorate their social and political status." But they add that "if joint electorates with reservation of an adequate number of seats is agreed upon at the Conference," they will only accept it if (1) adult suffrage is granted (a manifest impossibility), and (2) a panel of at least three candidates from among their number be chosen by their leaders, from whom one would be elected by the mixed electorate provided that he polled at least one-third of the votes cast by votes from the Depressed Classes. They further demand an adequate share in the Central and Provincial Cabinets in all the State Services, and in the statutory self-governing bodies.

They say "our degradation being due to loss of political status, which has been brought about by the caste Hindus (Indo-Aryans), the 70,000,000 Depressed Classes cannot rise to the stature of true citizenship unless they regain political status, for the caste Hindus went so far as to assign to us the status of untouchables, a tyranny to which the world's history bears no parallel." Finally they call upon the two delegates nominated by the Viceroy "to voice the feelings and put forward the demands of the 70,000,000 Depressed Classes fully and effectively before the Conference."

Who can deny the force of this pathetic appeal for justice from these millions who have been condemned to hereditary servitude for the last 3,000 years by a cruel social system, and who have good reason to fear what the future has in store for them unless they are placed in a position to assert their rights to equal citizenship by adequate representation, preferably based on the separate electorates they demand? This is a matter for the British public and for Parliament, which is by statute still responsible for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples.

I am, &c.,

M. F. O'DWYER.

December 21.

THE PETRIFIED MINER OF FALUN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of December 19 there is an account given by your Swedish Correspondent of the final burial of the body of Matts, who met his death in 1677. May I call attention to a curious parallel which is given on page 204 of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (Second Series), chapter VI. —"Concerning Growing Old"?—

"You remember reading how upon a day not many years since (apparently the earlier part of the nineteenth century) certain miners, working far underground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit 40 years before. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected—an agent prepared in the laboratory of Nature—had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it up to the surface: and for a while till it crumbled away through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay there the image of a fine sturdy young man. No convulsion had passed over the face in death: the features were tranquil; the hair was black as jet. No one recognized the face: a generation had grown up since the day on which the miner went down his shaft for the last time. But a tottering old woman, who had hurried from her cottage at hearing the news, came up: and she knew again the face which through all these years she had never quite forgot. The poor miner was to have been her husband the day after that on which he died. They were rough people, of course, who were looking on . . . but there were no dry eyes when the gray-headed old pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse and poured out to his deaf ear many words of endearment unused for 40 years. It was a touching contrast: the one so old the other so young . . ."

The pathetic details resemble, though not exactly, the passage—". . . On the first day of the calling of his banns Matts went down a deep shaft to explode blasting charges. He never returned; and his body was not found till about 50 years later. It had been preserved by the vitriolic water in which it was lying and looked almost lifelike. When the body was brought up Matt's former fiancée, now an old woman, but unmarried and true to his memory, came to the mine and recognized him at once. He retained his youthful features. . . ." There may be other instances, but it would be difficult to find at once so close a parallel.

Your obedient servant,

A. M. GOODHART.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, from recent personal experience in the Cavalry, support the statements made by your correspondent "Old Timer," with regard to the present system of recruiting for the Army?

I have heard many people express surprise that there should be a lack of recruits at the very time when young men are often unable to find any congenial employment at all. I have never seen the recruit who would honestly admit that his work in barracks was less interesting or more exacting than what he was doing before joining up; or that the conditions of life in barracks were not, on the whole, very much superior to those he had previously known. But I do not think any recruit would, when home on leave, recommend a soldier's life to his friends and acquaintances.

The reason has already been stated by your correspondent in his fourth paragraph; in three months the raw recruit is expected to attain to the knowledge, physique, and general standards of the trained soldier; he is, in addition, in a strange town, where he finds that his hours of freedom are of little use to him on account of there being nothing whatever to do. Although I have little personal knowledge of the Infantry, and none at all of the workings of a pre-War Infantry depôt, I am confident that such a change in the recruiting system as outlined by "Old Timer" would make the Army as popular among young men as it deserves to be.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

December 24. EX-TROOPER.

Points from Letters

HIGH VOLTAGE FOR DOMESTIC USE

While shocks from direct current voltages up to as high as 250 volts are not often fatal, in the case of alternating current (and alternating current is, of course, becoming universal) a sustained shock is frequently fatal. Although properly laid out installations should avoid the risk of shock so far as ordinary lighting is concerned, the increasing use of movable articles connected by flex, such as electric sweepers, irons, kettles, &c., is attended with very grave risks. During the past year there have been a number of cases of fatal accidents owing to the insulation on the flex gradually chafing through with the movement of the articles. This is particularly the case with electric irons and sweepers where their use involves continual movement. I can appreciate the fact that high voltage transmission makes for economy in main cables, but I do feel that definite steps should be taken to prevent the universal adoption of high alternating current voltages, by which I mean those of over 120 volts, for houses, offices, &c.—Mr. A. FRAZER NASH, "Ardua," Kingston Hill.

THE HARROGATE ORCHESTRA

As a frequent visitor to Harrogate, I very much deplore the withdrawal of one of the principal attractions, the municipal orchestra, which with the able support of Mr. Basil Cameron and his gifted forces, playing in a delightful and suitable hall, has undoubtedly done much to maintain the attractiveness of the Spa to the better type of visitor. Surely the Harrogate Official Advertising Committee will not be able if such a retrograde step is taken to advertise their resort as "The hundred-per-cent. Spa." One can only hope that the recent decision is not irrevocable.—Mr. R. A. H. WEIGHT, 106, Crescent-road, Alexandra Park, N.22.

PRESENTS AT THE CUSTOMS

My wife and I received on Tuesday afternoon our Christmas presents from our parents in the United States. Some dozen packages, all neatly done up in Christmas papers, ribbon, and seals, were enclosed in one carton. On the outside a careful Customs declaration had been made giving the exact value to a penny of every article within. On removing the outside wrappings, I found that every parcel had been torn apart and mutilated, and the contents scattered about. No paper, seal, or tag remained intact. It was impossible to know for whom or from whom the various articles were. So far as I know it is a matter of international courtesy to respect the spirit of Christmas, and to allow obviously personal Christmas parcels to pass unopened and duty free. Considering the time of year, I think the Customs authorities might have accepted the declaration on its face value, rather than display such distrust as to tear open every parcel.—Mr. F. A. SWEET, Flansham, near Bognor Regis.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES

Many people do not realize the extent of unemployment in other countries and particularly in the United States. A friend writing to me from Denver, Colorado, says: "We have had only one severe period of cold so far this winter and that was for only a few days, all of which has been a blessing on account of so many people out of work and unable to get the necessary food, clothing, &c." Another correspondent writes about 5,000,000 unemployed in that country and that the figures are increasing.—Mr. J. W. BOWEN, M.P., Crewe Division, House of Commons.

SUBSIDIZED OPERA

In a magnificent chapter of "Modern Painters," Ruskin, in contrasting the False and True Ideal, concludes his superb objurgation by saying: "Be assured of the great truth—that what is impossible in reality is ridiculous in fancy. If it is not in the nature of things that peasants should be gentle and happy, then the imagination of such peasantry is ridiculous, and to delight in such imagination, wrong; as delight in any kind of falsehood is always," and much more of the same nature. A characteristic of the British race could be stated as that of sincerity. I would submit that is why subsidized grand opera before an English audience is bound to end in failure, so long as it portrays its conventional themes. It will not suffice to attack an alleged want of imagination on the part of a stable remunerative public.—SIR ERNEST K. ALLEN, The Old White House, Maybury, Woking.

A KENYA NATIVE ON FINANCE

I send the following interesting extract from a letter from my son in Kenya. He is on excellent terms with his natives and in his letter does not in any way discuss politics. "This brings you our best wishes for Christmas and a prosperous New Year. Everyone seems to require the latter, but I was amused with the native mentality and ideas regarding the present shortage of cash. A native told me that he had heard that the reason why there was such a shortage was that the King's shilling-maker had died and the King was working hard teaching his new shilling-maker his job, but the new boy was very slow and stupid. The native who told me this was not a raw native as he has been in our employ for over 10 years, and as natives go he is intelligent and trustworthy."—Mr. HOWARD YOUNG, Bedford.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE

As a member of the public I imagine that the criticism in your columns by an eminent architect of the work of one of his colleagues must be deplored by members of their profession. Whatever the merits of the case, such public criticism should surely be left to some one who is outside the profession. If prominent members of other professions were to adopt this procedure and to criticize the work of their fellow members in the Press the position would become intolerable.—Mr. ADRIAN WATERLOW, Arts Club, 40, Dover-street, W.1.

THE TELEGRAPH IN PERSIA

Sir Rayner Barker's mention of the work done by the Royal Engineers in the eighteen-seventies for the telegraph service revives one's recollection of his predecessor, Sir R. Murdoch Smith, who "at the request of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education" purchased for the South Kensington Museum an extensive and valuable collection of Persian art. His descriptions of some 2,000 examples in it, together with a "brief dissertation" on Persian art, were published in 1876 as one of the official art hand-books. Sir R. Murdoch Smith in 1885 became director of the museum at Edinburgh, and is remembered as an authority on Oriental archaeology. This may be of some interest in connexion with the forthcoming Exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House.—Mr. ALAN S. COLE, The Athenaeum.

OPTIMISM OR FACT?

In the White Paper on Unemployment reprinted in your issue of December 19 the concluding paragraph runs as follows:—"To-day the view is steadily gaining ground that Great Britain, despite her special difficulties, is weathering the world depression better upon the whole than many of her principal rivals, and is likely to emerge from it in a stronger relative position than before." It would be interesting to know among whom this view gains ground. Is it held by economists dispassionately seeking to estimate probabilities? Or is it the optimistic opinion of a Government naturally desirous to gain credit for having led the way to better things?—CANON R. B. TOLLINTON, Tendring Rectory, Essex.

DIRECT TAXATION FOR ALL VOTERS

I quite agree that it is hopeless to expect a real change of heart in governmental squandermaniacs until direct taxation is made universal. But who is to bring this about, while the faint cry of the direct taxpayer can hardly be heard amidst the clamour of other voters? There was a time when candidates for Parliament paid for votes out of their own pockets; they now purchase them with money from the pockets of the taxpayer. In these days those who "pay the piper" have but little voice "in calling the tune."—DR. WOLSELEY LEWIS, Dormers, Wimborne.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

There is a serious slip in the "Highway Code," where the pedestrian is advised, before crossing a road, to "look first to his right, then to his left." With traffic at its present speed the last look, before starting to cross, should surely be to the right, whence the traffic that will first be met normally comes. The first look to the left will tell whether traffic is normal or "one way" (perhaps the greatest danger to pedestrians yet invented); the next one, right, whether there is time to cross half the road before being run down; and then, of course, one must look left again before tackling the second half of the road.—Mr. W. W. WATTS, Hillside, Langley Park, Sutton, Surrey.

PARISH MAGAZINES

The sphere of usefulness of parish magazines and similar publications would be greatly enhanced if a page of every issue were devoted to recording items of parochial history, and, in particular, if not already transcribed, copies of the ancient tombstones in the churchyards. It is true that to-day many of the older inscriptions are unreadable, but while there are any letters or figures legible these should be recorded before they too fade away and are gone. I would suggest that county record societies and public libraries be notified when such information is available.—Mr. F. W. TYLER, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMING COMMAND CHANGES

The appointment dates from yesterday of Vice-Admiral W. A. Howard Kelly to be Commander-in-Chief in China, but he will not actually succeed Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell until about February 28. Vice-Admiral Kelly will leave London in the ss. RAWALPINDI on January 23, and is due at Hong-kong on February 27.

Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O., now Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, whose appointment to command the Battle Cruiser Squadron was announced in *The Times* on December 1, will hoist his flag on April 24 in such ship as the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, may direct, and transfer it next day to H.M.S. RENOWN, in which the flag of Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B., will be struck at sunset on April 24.

Another appointment announced on December 1 was that of Rear-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G., to command the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, in succession to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Matthew Best. The flag of the former officer will be hoisted at Chatham on April 27, 1931, in such ship as the Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, may select, and will be transferred to H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE the following day.

THE IRISH FLOTILLA

H.M.S. TENEDOS, Commander R. F. Morice, of the division stationed in Irish waters, has been at Queenstown during the Christmas week. On January 1 she is ordered to proceed to Berehaven. The SCYTHE, Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Husband-Clutton, has been spending Christmas at Devonport.

WARSHIPS FOR DISPOSAL

The battleship BENBOW, which is being scrapped under the London Treaty, will complete preparations for sale at Devonport on January 15. This will make a total of 13 vessels of all kinds paid off on to the disposal list. At Portsmouth there are the sloop WISTARIA, the destroyers SPLENDID and TILBURY, submarine L 4, and the drifter SILHOUETTE. Four destroyers are at the Nore ports—the SKABERAR and TEAZER at Chatham, and the SIMOOM and TACTICIAN at Sheerness. Devonport has the cruiser LOWESTOFT and the flotilla leader SAUMAREZ; and at Rosyth there is the destroyer SHARK.

COMMANDER OF THE FROBISHER

The appointment becomes operative to-day of Commander R. O. FitzRoy to the FROBISHER, flagship of the Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth. Commander FitzRoy is the son of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and completes 25 years' service next month. In 1914-18 he served in the battleship CENTURION in the Grand Fleet, and was then selected for duty with coastal motor boats. After a raid carried out by these craft on August 11, 1918, he was interned in Holland, but on his return after the armistice he was appointed to the HYACINTH, flagship on the Africa Station. Commander FitzRoy was promoted two years ago, and last served in command of the sloop CROCUS in the Persian Gulf.

R.A.F. SPECIALIST POSTS

The term "technical" has now disappeared from use in R.A.F. establishments and has been replaced by the term "engineer." The former term is still applied in a general sense to officers, whether specialists (or short course officers, performing some technical function, but its use in the narrow sense as applying to *personnel* employed in the maintenance of airframes and engines ceased in accordance with an order issued two years ago. Specialist officers are now known by the following descriptions:—Engineer, signals, armament, photographic, and navigation.

AUSTRALIAN LIAISON OFFICER

In succession to the late Squadron Leader William Palstra, M.C., B.A., who was killed in the disaster to R 101, Squadron Leader T. R. Marsden, of the Royal Australian Air Force, has been appointed as Australian Liaison Officer at the Air Ministry.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEREHAVEN, Dec. 23.—Tenedos left for Queenstown.
COLOMBO, Dec. 22.—Enterprise arrived
ICHANG, Dec. 23.—Widgeon arrived.
KARACHI, Dec. 22.—Effingham arrived.
LAGOS, Dec. 22.—Dalhousie arrived.
MALTA, Dec. 23.—Hastings arrived.
PORT SAID, Dec. 23.—Emerald left for Malta.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—Tenedos arrived.
WUHU, Dec. 22.—Cricket arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty last Wednesday:—

CAPT.—A. L. ST. G. LYSTER, D.S.O., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Tactical Course, Portsmouth (Jan. 8).
LIEUTS.—O. MANSELL, C. P. WADE, and A. F. BLACK, to R.A.F. Base, Leuchars (Jan. 18).
LIEUTS., P/O., R.A.F.—E. O. F. PRICE, to Nortolk; and J. W. HALE, to victory (Dec. 29).
SUB-LIEUTS.—J. C. UCKERMANN, J. H. T. BOTELER, C. D. G. EVANS, V. D. GASK, and P. L. R. D. IRVEN, to R.A.F. Base, Leuchars (Jan. 18).
MIDSHIPMEN.—R. F. CAPLE, R. S. PEMBERTON, H. S. BARBER, and H. WINTER, to Devonshire; D. G. CLUTTERBUCK, D. R. N. MURDOCH, J. R. WILSON, N. SCOTT-ELLIOT, to Sussex (Jan. 10).
SURGN. COMMDR.—G. S. HARVEY, M.B., to Warspite; and G. R. MCGOWEN, O.B.E., M.D., to President, for three months' post-graduate course (Jan. 1).

PROMOTIONS

INSTR. LIEUTS.—C. T. SUPHONS, B.A., J. R. WILSON, M.Sc., A. G. S. EVANS, B.Sc., and T. A. HOLDEN, M.C., B.Sc., to rank of Instr. Lieut.-Commr. (seny. Dec. 25).

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

MIDSHIPMEN.—B. JEWERS, P. E. LADDON, and R. A. WEBBER, to Vindictive (Jan. 6).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUTS.—F. JEVES, to Concord (Jan. 6), and to Marlborough (Feb. 14); and P. L. WILLIAMS, to Malcolm (Dec. 27).
SUB-LIEUTS.—P. G. BRITTEN, to Carysfort (Dec. 27); J. L. GANT, to Carysfort (Jan. 3); and R. M. PATTINSON (probn.), to Vivid (Jan. 3), and to Marlborough (Feb. 14).
PROBY. MIDSHIPMAN.—N. A. LARGE to Warspite (Dec. 27).
PAYMR. LIEUT.—C. E. WONHAM, to Valiant (Jan. 6).

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, DEC. 26

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 22

R.N.R.

Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. HOGG, R.D., placed on Retd. List with rank of Payr. Comdr. (Dec. 10); Act. Sub-Lieut. D. Wilkie to be Sub-Lieut., with seny. of March 31.

R.N.V.R.

Sub-Lieut. A. H. Davies to be Lieut. (Dec. 16).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

Miss H. N. P. Bass to be Sister, on probation to date Jan. 13, 1931.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 26

The King has approved the following Promotions, Appointments, Retirements, &c.:—

INDIAN ARMY

LT.-GEN. C. A. C. Godwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., is transferred to the Unemplд. List (Dec. 25).

The follg. appt. is made:—

To BE LT.—Sec. Lt. W. J. M. Speight, from Unattd. List (Oct. 11), with seny. Dec. 16, 1927.

The follg. officers are transferred to the Supy. List:—Capt. W. A. Lyon, O.B.E. (Jan. 27, 1929); Capt. R. E. Alderman, C.I.E., O.B.E. (Nov. 13, 1929).

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Asst. Commy. and Lt. F. Hobbyn to be Depy. Commy. and Capt. (Nov. 15).

COMPASS. TO BE ASSTT. COMMRS. WITH RANK OF LT.—M. Walsh (Oct. 11); G. Holdsworth (Oct. 15).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

The seny. of Lt. (on prob.) A. M. Chaudhuri, M.B., F.R.C.S., is antedated to Nov. 6, 1928.

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Capt. C. O. Earle to be Maj. (Nov. 6); Lt. W. B. Smitz to be Capt. (Nov. 5); Sec. Lt. A. S. M. Talik to be Lt. (Nov. 8).

The follg. appts. are made:—

To BE CAPT.—J. Charlton (Nov. 3), with seny. Dec. 23, 1929.

To BE SEC. LT.—K. C. N. Marshall (April 9).

The follg. officers resign their commns.:—Capt. E. W. Foster (Oct. 17); Lt. W. H. D. Walton (Sept. 8); Lt. H. W. Dennys (Oct. 22).

The services of Lt. W. Bye are dispensed with (Oct. 8).

INDIAN LAND FORCES

Hon. Lt. N. A. Kochunny Erady resigns his hon. commn. (Oct. 13).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. officers held appts. in India during the periods specified:—

A.D. of T.—Lt.-Col. P. C. Goldney, I.A.S.C., Oct. 15, 1929, to July 15, 1930.

D.A.D. T.—Capt. W. D. Churcher, I.A.S.C., July 23, 1926, to July 20, 1930.

A.D.S. and T.—Lt.-Col. M. S. Hewett, D.S.O., I.A.S.C., Sept. 27, 1928, to July 15, 1930.

A.D.'s M.S.—Col. L. J. M. Deas, V.H.S., I.M.S., Jan. 5, 1928, to July 12, 1930; Col. H. S. Roch, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Sept. 19, 1927, to July 11, 1930.

ADJT. AND QR.-MR. I.A.S.C. TRNG. ESTABT.—Capt. C. H. Goddard, M.C., I.A.S.C., June 21, 1927, to July 9, 1930.

NEW SHIPS LAUNCHED

The Greenock Dockyard Company this week launched the new motor-driven oil tanker British Resource, intended for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, and equipped to carry three different grades at the same time. Her dimensions are:—Length, 440ft.; breadth, 59ft.; and depth, 33ft., and her carrying capacity is 10,100 tons. Lithgows, of Glasgow, launched at the same time the British Prestige, a similar vessel, built, like the British Resource, for the British Tanker Company. The Prestige is intended for very hot climates, and is fitted with exceptionally thick decks. Messrs. John G. Kincaid and Co., of Greenock, constructed the machinery for both ships.

Speaking after the launch of the single-screw motor-ship Macdhui, for Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, Sydney, Mr. H. M. GLASS, director of Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Limited, Glasgow, said that Mr. Archibald Gilchrist would be the new chairman of the company.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a SPECIAL DONATION to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

· HEART ·
PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.
£500 required for new X-RAY EQUIPMENT.

CANCER
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal Kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from

SHIPPING AND PARLIAMENT

BOARD OF TRADE REGULATIONS

VIEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The shipping industry was invited to give evidence before the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the legislative and judicial powers of departments and departmental bodies—the Committee is generally known as the Committee on Ministers' Powers—and a memorandum, representing the views of the industry, has been sent to the Committee by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee.

The memorandum points out that, to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other industry, shipping is the subject of special legislation, regulation, and supervision principally designed to promote safety of life at sea. The administration of the great bulk of this is entrusted to the Board of Trade and dealt with by the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board, costing, at present, approximately £400,000 per annum. Shipping is also seriously affected by the powers of making regulations and of administration vested in other departments. Indeed, there is scarcely a Department of State whose powers of promoting legislation or making regulations and administration do not affect shipping at one time or another.

The essentials to successful legislation affecting shipping correspond with the elementary principles of democratic Government. The legislation should be based on full knowledge, practical, economic, and technical; it should commend itself to the general body of those upon whom will rest the obligations which it involves; it should be capable of adjustment with the development and changes that take place. It is generally recognized that there is a definite practical limit on the power of Parliament to legislate without delegating powers to legislate on details. The Merchant Shipping Acts constitute the main body of legislation governing shipping.

The memorandum states that in the past rigid standards and hard-and-fast regulations imposed by Acts of Parliament have reacted disastrously on British shipping, but under the Act of 1906 those standards and regulations were largely abandoned, and in their place were substituted rules and regulations to be made by the Board of Trade. The powers of the department were thereby greatly increased, but the control was placed on a basis which enabled it to be adjusted to the ever-changing conditions under which the industry was being developed and carried on. The exercise by the department of its powers has from time to time given great concern to those responsible for British shipping, imposing as they do serious financial responsibility upon the owners, and affecting British shipping in its competition in world trade, which is essentially international. There has, however, in recent years, been very close consultation between the Board of Trade and representatives of the interests concerned, especially through the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, which was established under the Act of 1906.

HARM BY RIGIDITY

Partly because of this close cooperation between the department and those concerned and partly as a result of the efforts which have been made by the Government and the industry to secure international agreement in relation to the laws and regulations governing shipping under all flags, the general feeling of the industry is that, on the whole, departmental control through regulations has worked as well as could be expected, and that, on the other hand, where Parliament has been specific, harm has sometimes been done by rigidity.

The memorandum suggests that where an international agreement in relation to shipping regulations has been secured, the Convention should be adopted as a whole by Parliament and powers to make regulations to give effect to and in accordance with the Convention should be remitted to the department. The terms of the Convention should not be paraphrased in the Act of Parliament. Clauses in Acts of Parliament which prevent questions being raised as to whether the provisions of orders and administrative acts are within or without the powers conferred by Parliament are, it is felt, strongly to be deprecated, but international conventions should be interpreted by our law courts, as all other treaties are interpreted by international tribunals, and not in accordance with the rigid rules of construction applied to Acts of Parliament. If need be, the law courts should have regard to the records of the international conferences at which the conventions were framed.

Provisions requiring Orders in Council and regulations to be laid before Parliament for a reasonable number of days while the House is sitting are considered to be generally desirable, and seem inherent in a democratic form of Government. While such provisions will rarely enable objectors successfully to oppose regulations, for the reason that the Government whip is not unnaturally applied to uphold the authority of the Government, they are one of the most effective forms of guaranteeing prior consultation between the departments concerned and the interests affected. Importance is also attached to the principle that where there is a dispute between a department or a subject it is undesirable that the department should be the final judge in its own cause. Generally speaking, there ought to be a resort to the law courts or to arbitration, and, in the latter case, the form of arbitration provided should be such as to satisfy the subject that the arbitrator is independent and that his decision will not be arrived at without all the facts being taken into consideration and the views of the parties heard.

The industry has from time to time urged that administrative control over shipping, especially as it affects the ships themselves, should, so far as ever possible, be vested in the hands of the department principally responsible for shipping. Divided responsibility has led to multiplicity of inspectors and regulations and the department primarily responsible for shipping has necessarily acquired a knowledge of ships and shipping and of the interests to be consulted such as no other department can possess or acquire.

WOMAN KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR

DEALER CHARGED AS ONE OF SHOP RAIDERS

At the Thames Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C., WILLIAM BROWN, 29, a motor dealer, of Grafton-street, W., was charged with being concerned with three other men not in custody in breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 116, Commercial-road, E., and stealing therein diamond rings valued at £1,170, and with being concerned with the same three men in killing and slaying Mrs. Sarah Gratofsky by knocking her down with a motor-car in Cable-street, E. The alleged offences were committed on December 21.

Brown is alleged to be one of the men who with a motor-car made a raid on a jeweller's shop in Commercial-road, afterwards knocking down Mrs. Gratofsky in the course of their escape.

Divisional Detective-inspector Smith, H Division, said that at 12.30 p.m. on December 24 he saw Brown detained at Hunter-street Police Station and told him he would be put up for identification. The witness cautioned Brown, who made no reply. He was then placed with 13 other men and identified by five witnesses who would be called later.

The MAGISTRATE.—Is there any chance of getting the other fellows?

The witness.—We have already one detained on suspicion. Inspector Smith went on to say that after being taken to Leman-street Police Station Brown said: "Can you tell me which car knocked the woman down?" The witness replied, "Yes, a blue Buick." Brown then said: "I sold that car last Tuesday week (meaning December 16). I have been dealing in cars for the past 16 or 18 months.

Brown was remanded till January 3.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

RECENT PROMOTIONS

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The following promotions in the Civil Service have recently been notified, the new rank being shown in brackets:—

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Employment and Insurance Department:—F. H. Butler (Second Class Officer); H. Meerman, J. A. Johnson, T. C. Knight, Miss E. E. E. Statistical Department:—C. F. Stirman (Staff Clerk).

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Estate Duty Office:—C. Stice (Senior Examiner). Tax Inspecting Branch:—S. L. Sweet (Senior Inspector); H. G. Wyatt (Inspector, Surveyors).

A BORNEAN TREE-SHREW

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOO

A Bornean Tree-shrew has been deposited at the Zoological Gardens. It is a quaint and interesting, but unfortunately very delicate, little creature belonging to a group of mammals to which much attention has been drawn recently by anatomists.

The Tree-shrews and Elephant-shrews of Asia and Africa used to be classified with Insectivora, as their popular name implies. But in many respects, especially the anatomy of the brain and alimentary tract, they have affinities with lemurs and therefore with the Primates. They are now usually placed in a separate order of mammals, representing an extremely primitive type in close relation to the common stock from which the Primates, including Man and the Insectivores, arose.

Mr. St. Alban Smith, of Singapore, one of the most generous donors to the Gardens, has sent a consignment including some beautiful snakes and monitor lizards, a rare little phalanger—one of the small marsupials of Asia—and a pretty Blue-streaked lory. Three birds-of-paradise have been deposited by Mr. Frost, the well-known collector. They are a Wallace's bird-of-paradise, a six-plumed and a lesser bird-of-paradise, all comparatively well-known species but of great beauty.

Sir Henry Lynch, a Fellow of the Society, has presented a Crab-eating fox or Rough fox, from South America. The species is one of several found in tropical South America, sometimes called Dog-foxes because naturalists have wavered about their exact relationships. The Crab-eating fox is common in the forests of Brazil and gets its name from its fondness for fresh-water crayfish.

THE ARTS IN WALES

DESIRE FOR AN ACADEMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 26

A suggestion recently put forward that Wales should have her own Academy of Arts is being widely canvassed in the Principality.

Welsh art differs from English art both in style and form. To the arts of music and drama in particular Wales can offer a distinctive contribution marked by her own idiom, and it is possible that her people might excel in some combination of music and drama, such as the opera. Yet nothing is more obvious than the lack of facilities for training in that direction. There is the Eisteddfod—an institution which, with all its shortcomings, has made a cultural contribution to the life of the people of no mean significance—but what is felt about the Eisteddfod is that its efforts are too sporadic and unsustained. An Academy of Arts, on the other hand, would tend to ensure continuity of policy and permanence of standards, as well as affording much-needed guidance and assistance to young people on the threshold of their careers. It might even link itself with the Eisteddfod.

One of the reasons for the present outburst of energy is that for many years the chapels in Wales frowned upon drama, dancing, and instrumental music other than the harp and trumpet. Now that the ban has been lifted there are amateur dramatic societies in connexion with almost every place of worship of any size. Wales is more inclined to do rather than to see and to learn. The genius of the country lies in drama in all its forms rather than in knowledge for its own sake. But the time has come when her young actors want to go farther, and so they feel the need for tradition as well as experiment, for experience as well as for dynamic impulse; and Wales finds herself divorced by years of Puritanism from tradition, and for experience she has to look abroad. It is felt by many that the time has come for a great effort to unite the arts in Wales by providing a centre for acting, dancing, singing, instrumental music, and stage production. Such a centre in Wales would differ fundamentally from anything of the kind in England or abroad. It would more closely resemble a school for opera than a school of dramatic art, and the centre would serve as a place for instruction and also as a place for demonstration and entertainment.

Three years ago the B.B.C. made a gesture to Wales in recognition of her love of music and her need for an orchestra by subsidizing and helping to form the National Orchestra of Wales. This orchestra, in addition to giving concerts in all parts of the Principality, has accompanied some of the Welsh choral societies in performances of great works. At the moment the future of the orchestra is in jeopardy. It is therefore the more reasonable to plead for a larger scheme which would ensure permanence for the orchestra and give an impetus to music far beyond anything achieved by the temporary enthusiasm of annual Eisteddfodau.

WOMEN THIEVES SENT TO PRISON

MAGISTRATE AND "ORGANIZED SHOPLIFTING"

Two more women shoplifters were sent to prison by the Magistrate sitting at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday. Mr. BARRINGTON-WARD, K.C., sitting in place of Mr. Dummett, referred to "the organized campaign of shoplifting," and added, "I entirely agree with the views expressed by Mr. Dummett about shoplifting. I think the only thing to do is to send those convicted to prison."

EVA LEIGH, 24, typist, of Plympton-avenue, Willesden-avenue, N.W., was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division for stealing a handbag, a pair of stockings, &c., valued at £2 9s. 10d., from an Oxford-street store, and other articles valued at £3 3s. 9d. from another store on the same day.

Mr. BARRINGTON-WARD.—This was a perfectly definite organized scheme of marauding. You went to four shops; it was an organized campaign of shoplifting.

FANNY BANOR, 43, a widow, of Hugh-street, Pimlico, was ordered a month's imprisonment for stealing a hat, valued at £1 8s. 11d. from an Oxford-street store on December 19.

Mr. Claude H. Hornby, for Banor, said she had been overcome at the sudden death of her father. She had committed an isolated theft.

Mr. BARRINGTON-WARD.—I was going to give you two months, but having heard Mr. Hornby's plea I will reduce it to a month, without hard labour.

Two married women who are related, EMMA LEE, 39, and MARGARET PEAT, 33, both of Argyll-street, King's Cross, pleaded "Guilty" to being concerned together in stealing two cigarette cases and a vanity case, valued together at £1 14s. 3d., from an Oxford-street shop.

Mr. BARRINGTON-WARD said he would give Lee another chance and bind her over.

Mr. Hornby, who represented both prisoners, urged that Peat had not been in trouble for eight years.

Peat was fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. Four other women shoplifters were bound over.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL

ONE OF THREE ACCUSED DISCHARGED

When the three men who are accused of demanding money with menaces from a prosecutor, who was referred to as "Mr. X," appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Percival Clarke, who prosecuted, asked for the discharge of one of the accused, and the Magistrate, Mr. Barrington-Ward, K.C., assented.

The accused were LLEWELLYN WINTHORPE KENDRICK, 42, schoolmaster, of Cross-lane, Gravesend; MORRIS CAPLAN, 32, cocktail mixer, of St. Charles-square, Ladbroke-grove; and WILLIAM CORBERT SMITH, 72, hairdresser, of Darnley-road, Gravesend.

Mr. Clarke said there was not sufficient corroborative evidence against Caplan, and he asked that he be detained no further.

Mr. Laurence Vine, who represented Caplan, said:—"I take it that Caplan is completely vindicated and that he leaves the Court with just as good a character as when he entered."

Mr. BARRINGTON-WARD.—Mr. Vine has quite properly said all that is to be said. Therefore I discharge Caplan.

Mr. Vivian applied for bail for Kendrick, and on condition that he gave up his passport he was allowed bail in two sureties in £500.

Kendrick and Smith were remanded for a week.

LONG SERVICE WITH "THE TIMES"

William Austin Babbage, who died suddenly on Christmas Day at the age of 62, joined the composing room staff of *The Times* on September 10, 1883, and was in the service of this journal till his death.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEMES

MR. LL. GEORGE'S REPLY TO LORD PRIVY SEAL

NEED OF IMPELLING FORCE

The following letter has been circulated to the Press by Mr. Lloyd George in reply to the letter from the Lord Privy Seal, which was printed on Wednesday:—

25, Old Queen-street,
Westminster, S.W.1.
December 26, 1930.

Sir,

It has taken the Lord Privy Seal four days after listening to my criticism of his figures as to the numbers for which the Government have found work to discover that I had brought so "serious a charge" against him that he feels he must challenge me. I have no hesitation in accepting his challenge to repeat the criticism, but there is no need for him to await a debate in the House of Commons to vindicate the accuracy of his statement, if he is really anxious to put it to the test. There is no need for guesswork. In the absence of a report from the authorities who employ men and women on the Government schemes for unemployment, any estimate must necessarily be conjectural. Let him, without loss of time, send a circular to all the corporations which are engaged in carrying out work subsidized by the Government under their unemployment plans, and ask them how many persons are actually employed by them on these schemes over and above the numbers engaged on similar schemes under the late Government. He ought to receive the answers in time to give authentic figures to the House of Commons when it meets. That ought to settle the statistical issue.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, in his flippant and inconsequent speech last Saturday, objected to any inquiry being made of local authorities as to the numbers actually engaged on public work, because these investigations will take men away from their work to collect useless statistics. According to this view, if you ask the clerk of a council to tell you how many men in his area are engaged on roadmaking, or bridge-building, then these men must drop their spades and stop their engines for a considerable interval while an elaborate count is being taken of their numbers. What an extraordinary proposition! It surely cannot be a source of much embarrassment to officials, who are continually called upon to prepare reports for their own committees, to ascertain how many extra hands have been taken on under schemes of work subsidized by the Government. The objection is both trivial and transparent. It is only Ministers who have no confidence in the result of an inquiry who prefer their own guesses to the actual facts.

I am pressing Ministers to show more energy because I feel that every Member of Parliament, whether Labour or Liberal, whose vote helps to keep the Government in office, incurs thereby a direct obligation for urging them to do their duty in the matter of unemployment. No person who is not blinded by party avidity can be anxious to restore to power the Baldwin Ministry with its record of neglected opportunities and costly blunders. Liberals, therefore, deem they are discharging a patriotic duty in doing their best to avert such a risk. That is why they wish this Government to be given another chance of pulling themselves together and taking their job in earnest. But unless they do so, then, with the best will in the world for their continuance in office, they cannot be kept there much longer by any Parliament with a sense of responsibility. A few such exhibitions as those which characterized their handling of the last Unemployment Debate would be irretrievably fatal to their career in any self-respecting assembly. Those who witnessed it will not soon forget the poignant futility of the Ministerial replies. It will not be easy to keep such Ministers in office. Nothing but the shadow of another Baldwin Administration in the background could possibly do so now.

The Lord Privy Seal's letter to me contains one sentence which reveals the fatuous complacency of the Ministers primarily concerned with unemployment and their utter failure to grasp the magnitude of the problem with which they are called upon to deal. The sentence does not appear in the papers I have seen, but it is worth calling attention to, for it is so revealing of the Ministerial mind. "It is clear from your statement last Friday that the achievement of the Government in the matter of finding work for the unemployed is so considerable that you cannot conceive it possible so much has been done."

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn only claims that the Government have found direct employment for 93,000 persons—that is, one-twenty-fourth of the total numbers of the unemployed and one-fourteenth of the numbers added to the register of the workless since this Government came into office. After 18 months of office by a Government which promised to find work for the unemployed this miserable contribution is heralded as an incredible achievement. And so it is.

There ought to be someone in charge of these Ministers who, through their Departments, are entrusted with the various branches of the problem of unemployment. They might do quite well if looked after by a competent person. The Prime Minister spent the first half of his term of office in negotiating a Naval Agreement which could have been well left, like its more far-reaching predecessor, the Washington Naval Agreement, to the Foreign Secretary and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Neither the task nor the result justified his practical abandonment for nine months of control of the principal item in the programme for the execution of which his party was elected to Parliament. The second half of his term of office is given to India. I readily concede that he cannot pass on this momentous responsibility to any other Minister; but surely there must be in his Government one other man of high authority who is capable of co-ordinating, controlling, and driving the departmental activities of minor Ministers. Without that guiding and impelling force the Government must fail in the task by which it will be judged both by Parliament and the country.

Yours faithfully,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

HOTEL MANAGER STABBED

WIFE REMANDED ON WOUNDING CHARGE

ELIZABETH HORWILL, 49, appeared on remand at the Bromley Police Court on Wednesday, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to her husband, Percy Matthew Horwill, manager of the Eden Park Hotel, Beckenham, by stabbing him with a bread knife.

Dr. Payne said that on Friday, December 19, he was called by one of the guests to the hotel about 8.40 p.m. He saw the injured manager in his office and found he had a stab wound in his right thigh and was suffering from considerable loss of blood. He dressed the wound and sent for an ambulance. While they were waiting Mr. Horwill showed him a bread knife, and this instrument might have caused the wound. After the manager had been taken to hospital Mrs. Horwill became very hysterical.

The Clerk.—Anything else?—She said several things. The chief thing was that she was insisting on going to the hospital to see her husband.

Did she say anything about her husband and anyone else?—She said she had suspected her husband for some time, and that she had found him out that night.

Detective-Inspector Rosie said that an essential witness had not arrived, and Mr. Horwill was still in hospital and not well enough to attend the Court.

Mrs. Horwill was thereupon remanded. She asked for bail, and although the police did not now oppose, the CHAIRMAN (Alderman R. W. James) said that in the woman's own interests the Bench thought it best to refuse bail.

GIPSIES EVICTED AT MORDEN

Twelve gipsies were summoned at Wimbledon on Wednesday for causing wilful damage to land at Garth-road, Morden, the property of the Merton and Morden Urban District Council. Mr. C. J. Mountifield, clerk to the council, said that the land was acquired in 1927 for a cemetery. Since then the gipsies had been a continual nuisance with their encampment. Mr. J. B. Pointon, sanitary inspector, said the land was in a filthy condition owing to the refuse deposited by the gipsies. Mr. P. H. Clarke (the chairman), in imposing a fine of 40s. on each defendant, said that the nuisance had got to stop. The alternative was a month's imprisonment. One defendant asked to be allowed to remain until after Christmas, but Mr. Clarke said they must go at once.

Leonard Webster, 20, labourer, of Ilford, Essex, was sentenced at Northampton Police Court on Wednesday to four months' imprisonment for attempting to strangle himself with a piece of cotton shirting while in custody in a cell at the police station.

EMPIRE WINDOW DISPLAYS

A CHRISTMAS SURVEY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A survey of typical London shopping districts during the first three days of this week, when Christmas shopping was at its height, has disclosed an appreciable growth in Empire consciousness on the part of both retailers and consumers. Though not yet all that ardent Imperialists would like to see, the growth has been very notable compared with three years ago, and this is largely attributed to the National Mark and the Empire preference movements.

Observers who carried out the survey confined their attention either to the window or to the outside displays by retailers. They did not trouble about the quantity of Empire goods that firms obviously had in stock inside their shops or which they might have featured in price lists or advertisements. In adopting this line of search they came across quite a number of anomalies. For instance, a number of shops which normally make a big feature of Empire produce in their price lists and advertisements showed only foreign produce in their windows, while many others which have never been credited with any leanings towards Empire goods made distinctive features of home, Dominion, and Colonial foodstuffs. The conclusion of the observers was that many tradesmen have not yet realized the publicity value of persistent Empire displays in their windows.

All the big stores devoted space in their displays, some of them a whole window, to special lines of Empire foods, wines, and tobaccos, and two or three of them offered Empire hampers and boxes, which sold very well. In both large and small shops in Westminster, Marylebone, Kensington, and adjacent districts Empire provisions were well displayed, with especial emphasis on Wiltshire, York, Sussex, and Irish hams and bacon, and New Zealand lamb and cheese.

In Peckham, Greenwich, and Blackheath the window displays of Empire goods were numerous. Among the foods emphasized were National Mark beef, British and Irish hams, turkeys, geese, and chicken, New Zealand butter and cheese, Australian dried fruits, Empire canned and fresh fruits, and South African and Australian wines. Several of the multiple firms specializing in provisions, beef, and poultry stocked their local shops almost entirely with British beef, mutton, and poultry, and others made a feature of New Zealand produce.

The shops of Deptford, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe were, with scarcely an exception, undistinguished by displays of either home or Empire foods. In Camberwell, particularly in the district of Denmark Hill, several shops made bold displays of Empire meats, provisions, and fruits; and in Lewisham and Dulwich shops were many patriotic appeals. Some of the shops in Hammersmith made a distinctive feature of Empire goods, and at Barnes, Richmond, and Sheen there were also not a few commendable displays, but most of the Putney shops seemed to have forgotten the existence of the Empire, and only a few notable exceptions at Shepherd's Bush, Acton, Ealing, and Chiswick relieved local retailers of a similar charge.

"All birds exhibited here are home produced" and "No foreign birds sold here" were announcements in several shops in Kilburn, and at Cricklewood one shop displayed a notice that only Empire wheat was used in the flour for sale there. Outside a shop at Finchley was an advertisement advocating "British meat for British people," with a recital of the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs that had been killed to supply the many shops under the control of this particular firm.

DRESS SLASHING IN TRAINS

During the last few weeks a number of young women travelling from the suburbs to London on their way to business have discovered that on the train journey their dresses have been slashed. In some instances coats and skirts were completely ruined by five or six long cuts, apparently caused by a knife or scissors. The police were informed, and a man suspected as the perpetrator of the outrage was questioned at Charing Cross station, on the Southern Railway. As a result summonses were granted by Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday in respect of four complaints.

YORKSHIRE COLLIERY DISMISSALS

NOTICES WITHHELD

APPEAL TO MINISTER OF MINES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARNSLEY, DEC. 26

The management of the Woolley, Haigh, and Wharncliffe Woodmoor Collieries, near Barnsley, withheld the notices they had announced they intended on Christmas Eve to give to 2,000 of their employees whose services, they contended, would be no longer required in consequence of the low tonnage that had been allocated to these pits under the output control scheme of the Coal Mines Act which comes into force on January 1.

It was authoritatively stated that the notices had been withheld over the holidays in the hope that the efforts being made by the Mayor of Barnsley (Councillor R. J. Soper), the Barnsley Town Council, and the Darton Urban District Council, and the strong local feeling which had been aroused would result in something being done immediately to prevent the necessity for dispensing with the services of 2,000 men.

In response to a telegram from the Mayor of Barnsley asking him to take what steps he could to prevent the dismissals, Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary to the Mines Department, telegraphed:—"Government have no power to intervene in present circumstances, but Coal Mines Act provides for reference to independent arbitration, and I understand that owners concerned have appealed against proposed reduction of output." The Mayor stated that he was not content with this reply, and he had sent another telegram to Mr. Shinwell in the following terms:—"Public opinion in this town and district is deeply concerned at the threatened damage to the area which is so grave that I urge you at once to take what steps you can to prevent the dismissal of these 2,000 men. Men and women must suffer great distress while waiting for arbitration. Such great restriction of output means a loss of over £300,000 a year in wages in town and district, which must have serious and far-reaching effect on the miners' homes, the shops, the civic life, and every other activity of this area. I have received further urgent requests from the 7,000 miners employed at these collieries to persist in my appeal to you to prevent this further poverty falling on this long-suffering mining community."

From the secretaries of all the local branches of the Yorkshire Miners' Association affected the Mayor has received letters asking for his help to prevent the dismissals, and he has convened a special meeting of the Barnsley Town Council, which will be held on Monday.

Mr. Joseph Jones (general secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association) stated on Wednesday: "The situation which has arisen at the Wharncliffe Woodmoor and allied collieries has been discussed at our council meeting, and Mr. Herbert Smith gave an assurance that every possible assistance would be given within the limits of the council's powers, bearing in mind the respective claims of other collieries in their area."

MR. SHINWELL'S REPLY

Mr. Shinwell followed his telegram with a letter in which he explained why he could take no action in the matter at present. He said:—

"It may be as well for me to set out in some detail the exact position. Under Part I. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, a scheme is now operative for the Midland (Amalgamated) District, and it is provided in this scheme, of which I enclose a copy for your information, that the Executive Board (elected by the coalowners in the district) shall fix a standard tonnage for each of the mines or undertakings in the district. The method of determination is laid down in Clause 15 of the scheme. Briefly, the standard tonnage is fixed in relation to the output of the mine or undertaking prior to the operation of the voluntary Five Counties scheme, having regard, however, to the special circumstances of each mine.

"Provision is made in the scheme for appeal where a coalowner is dissatisfied with the standard tonnage allotted to his mine. Thus, under Clause 15 (5) the coalowner can lodge objections to his standard tonnage, and under Clause 28 he can refer any decision of the Executive Board or of any Committee under the scheme (and this would include the fixation of standard tonnage) to independent arbitration. It is understood that the owners of the mines to which you refer have already given notice

(Continued in next column)

of appeal, and that the appeals will be heard early in January.

"I am informed that the men have appealed in the matter to the Committee of Investigation for the district. This Committee consists of an independent chairman, two representatives of consumers, and one each of the coalowners and coalminers. I understand that this Committee considered last Friday the men's complaint with regard to the standard tonnages fixed. The Committee decided, and the men were so informed, that action on these complaints would be deferred until such time as the appeals of the coalowners under the scheme had been heard.

"I fully appreciate your anxiety on behalf of the coalminers in the district, and I sympathize with the men in the position in which they appear to be placed. As I have indicated, machinery is provided in the scheme whereby a dispute between a coalowner and the Executive Board can be referred to an entirely independent person for settlement; the owners in question are taking advantage of this machinery. Neither the Act nor the scheme confers any power of intervention on the Government, and I regret, therefore, that I am unable to take any steps in the matter."

Notices were served on Tuesday night to 100 men and boys employed at Swanwick Collieries, Alfreton, Derbyshire, to take effect in 14 days. If work can be found later for them they will be engaged on day-to-day contracts.

PRINTING THE BIBLE

ALLEGED UNAUTHORIZED EDITION

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Limited, the King's Printers, are taking action to prevent what they allege is an infringement of their Royal Letters Patent for the printing and publication of the Authorized Version of the Bible by an edition of the Bible which has been published by Messrs. John F. Shaw and Co., Limited, 56, Pilgrim-street.

The copyright of the Bible is a prerogative of the Crown, and a patent to publish it is granted by the King. The patent for England is held by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers of Government publications. In the imprint of Bills brought into Parliament they are described as "Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." It is said that the patent to print the Bible was granted to the firm by George IV. for a term of 30 years, and that on its expiry in 1860 it was renewed during pleasure. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are not the only approved printers of the Bible. The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge possess by Royal Charters, in common with the patentees, the right to print and publish the Authorized Version. The duty of taking action for infringement of copyright lies with the King's Printers, as representatives of the owners of the copyright. It appears that in Scotland the last patent granted by the Crown for the printing of the Authorized Version expired in 1839, and was not renewed, and that a licence to print is granted by a Board appointed by the Crown.

There is a distinct and different copyright in the Revised Version of the Bible. This is possessed exclusively by the presses of Oxford and Cambridge, which provided the funds for the payment of the expenses of the revision, by eminent scholars, British and American, appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury. The revision was begun in 1870. The New Testament appeared in 1881, the Old in 1884, and the Apocrypha in 1895.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the largest publishers of Bibles in the world, is not affected by the dispute. Its English editions of the Bible are printed sheets from one of the three approved printers. The Society states that the world's best book is still the world's "best seller." Its list of versions of the Bible in all languages reaches a total of 630. The number of copies of Scripture disseminated this year surpasses all previous records. For the first time in the Society's history the 12,000,000 mark has been reached and exceeded—over 1,000,000 complete Bibles, over 1,250,000 complete New Testaments, and 9,795,000 single integral portions of the Bible have been sent out. This represents an increase of 775,000 on the figure for last year.

The Society is now selling more than double the number of copies of the Bible in the languages of Britain than they sold 10 years ago. This year over 1,800,000 copies of English and over 66,000 copies of Welsh versions were issued, with the addition of embossed copies for the blind and some copies in Gaelic and Irish. Of the English versions 960,622 were sold at home and 840,029 were shipped abroad, chiefly to the Dominions.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. James Field, of Newton Abbot, celebrated the fifth-sixth anniversary of their wedding on Christmas Day.

A water main in Whitechapel-road which burst early on Christmas Eve damaged about 25 yards of pavement and flooded the cellar of a furniture dealer's premises.

The body of Fred Hyde, 29, builder and contractor, of Bramley, near Guildford, was found decapitated on the railway line at Bramley on Christmas morning.

The Urban District Council of Heston and Isleworth has applied for an increase in the number of electoral wards from five to eight and of the councillors from 21 to 24.

Frank Jenkinson, 56, of Doncaster, a platelayer on the London and North Eastern Railway, who was called out for fog signalling at 1.30 on Christmas morning, was killed by a train.

Three men who smashed a pane of glass in a shop window in Vivian-avenue, Hendon, early on Christmas Eve, drove off in a car without securing anything when some pedestrians appeared.

While George Ager, aged 9, of the Triangle, Barking, was playing with a toy revolver at his home yesterday, the revolver was accidentally discharged, and his uncle, Clifford Ager, aged 18, was killed.

The derailment of a goods train during shunting operations at Worplesdon on Wednesday morning caused both up and down lines of the Portsmouth main line of the Southern Railway to be blocked for some time.

Mr. F. C. Poole has been elected chairman of the Berkshire Farmers' Union. Mr. E. W. K. Slade, president-designate of the National Farmers' Union, has been made a life member of the Berkshire branch, of which he was one of the founders.

Phyllis Scott, aged 10, saved her mother from serious injury at Newton Abbot on Christmas Eve, when Mrs. Scott's dress took fire while she was bathing a child. The daughter emptied the bath over her mother and helped to wrap a hearthrug round her.

John Joshua Davies, 49, was fatally injured when his dust-coat became entangled in the spindle of an electric light generating plant at the Royal Ship Hotel, Dolgelly, where he had been engaged as a motor-driver for 16 years. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The Council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association has authorized Mr. Joseph Jones (general secretary) to accept the invitation to serve on the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, and has provided for an adjustment of his salary on any days he may be engaged on the work of the Commission.

Forms of application for the use by adult clubs on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in 1931 of cricket pitches in the London County Council's parks and open spaces may be obtained from the Chief Officer, Parks Department, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2, upon applying before 4 p.m. on Thursday next.

Jacob Newbury, 50, of George-street, Low Valley, near Barnsley, who died in the Barnsley Beckett Hospital on Wednesday, is the seventh victim of the explosion which occurred at Houghton Main Colliery on December 12. Charles Watson, 30, of Darfield, died on Tuesday. There are seven men still in hospital.

At an inquest at Northwood (Middlesex) on the body of William Darby, 25, of Northolt-road, South Harrow, who was thrown from his motor-cycle at Pinner, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added a rider that in their opinion the time had arrived when Hendon Rural Council should provide an ambulance for Pinner.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

University graduates are wanted as assistant masters (English and Mathematics) at Bangkok, Siam. (p. 1)

The Countess Julie de Soissons gives notice of application to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

A good partridge and pheasant shoot is wanted for next season. (p. 1)

Results of the election of ward officers for Portsoken Ward, City of London, are announced. (p. 1)

A chief engineer and general manager are wanted by the Electricity Department, County Borough of Croydon. (p. 1)

The Royal Choral Society will render "Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall on January 3. (p. 8)

TUNGSTONE strongly impresses upon all Car Owners this indisputable fact

THE PLATE IS THE NERVE CENTRE OF ANY BATTERY

It is Only the Plate that counts in any make of Car or House Storage Battery

Tungstone machine die-cast Plate is the Strongest in the World at competitive prices

I HOLD UNIQUE POSITION IN THE BATTERY WORLD
I am the only Plate Machine die-cast, thereby an exceptional amount of metal, free from dross, is automatically forced into my frame area. I am thicker and stronger than the plates in universal use which are cast by hand pouring a lesser quantity of metal. My metal is spontaneously injected into fixed moulds whereby it is evenly distributed throughout my frame area. I am entirely free from indiscernible blow holes or internal weak casting spots, which are the common weaknesses of the hand-cast plate. My robust construction permits continuous charging on Car or Bench at higher charging rates than any known Car battery. I store more electricity than the hand-cast plate. I have a longer working life with fewer recharges. I am the "trouble-free" plate with low repair costs.

I AM THE ONLY PLATE PASTED BY MACHINE
under extremely high-pressure. Thereby the largest possible quantity of pure lead paste is uniformly forced into my strengthened frame area where it remains firmly fixed. I beat all records in the quantity and the tenacious fixture of my Paste. It is only the quantity of Paste in any maker's plate that can give reliable and efficient Storage. The firmer the Paste is fixed the longer is the plate life. I do not lose my paste from sulphation disease.

MY ORIGINAL PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE
is the apex of reliable Frame making, as my Grids in which the paste is held have the highest tensile strength of any known plate. My robust machine die-cast construction prevents my buckling or short-circuiting in service. All makers make you liable for plates damaged on the critical first charge whereas my nine months' guarantee protects you and Garages. My unique guarantee gives considerable security.

I AM MADE OF PURE LEAD—the ONLY METAL
that efficiently stores electricity by conversion, therefore my storage capacity guaranteed at 96% and my self-starter kick at 88% are exceptionally high as certified at the British Government Testing Station.

I have DISCOVERED how to STOP SULPHATE in my Plate
I am the first maker of a Car battery plate to make this revolutionary and reliable improvement. I manufacture my non-sulphating plate by special and exclusive chemical processes. My original chemical discovery gives you an assured guarantee that the malignant germs of sulphate cannot become permanently fixed into my Plate to weaken the electrical efficiency or shorten its working life.

I AM GUARANTEED the ONLY PLATE in the WORLD
that will not permanently sulphate. My plate terminals are made with my new Metal—Batterium—which is guaranteed not to sulphate. Batterium because of its proved acid-resisting qualities, is widely used in the Chemical and Acid-making trades. My Inter-cell Connectors made with an acid-resisting metal will not corrode.

The deadly disease of sulphation and corrosion I have definitely conquered. It has always killed a large majority of the car batteries in general use. The malignant germs of sulphation start in their plate when it is made and persistently extend over the whole plate area. Their Plate storage capacity is all the time being gradually reduced, as white pellets of sulphate are constantly dropping out of the sulphated plate. The working life of their permanently sulphated plate is definitely shortened.

MY EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM NOT TO DROP PASTE
in excessive quantity is proved by the small space in my two-volt Cell compared with any Makers' cell. All makers must and do provide an exceptionally deep space at the bottom of their cells to store the great quantity of lost paste regularly falling out of the thin "Hand-pasted" plates. A serious danger, as its growing bulk will come into contact with their Plates, causing a "short" and involving the Owner in expensive repairs. You waste money to constantly bench Re-charge a Car battery that is sulphated, as it must and is, gradually losing an increasing quantity of Paste out of its plates. Paste lying at the bottom of the Cell is electrical energy irretrievably lost.

TUNGSTONE the "ONLY" CAR BATTERY in the WORLD giving E1

Nine Months Guarantee of Plates & Component Parts

Post Free Tungstone Illustrated Booklet on Battery Maintenance and Upkeep. Tungstone on Sale at Garages throughout the U.K.
Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.4. Patented and Trade Mark Registered in the Chief Countries of the World

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR PARISH CHURCH

By CALLISTHENES

This House of Business stands in the Borough of St. Marylebone—and we are proud of our Borough. We are proud of its administration and its history.

Our Parish Church is St. Peter's with St. Thomas in Vere Street—and we are proud of that, too.

It is of a comely age for a church having six years ago completed two hundred years of stately service. It is appropriate, too, that Oxford Street's church should have been built by an Earl of Oxford.

Those who have taken pleasure in the harmony and dignity of its exterior may perhaps have guessed that its design came from the same rich and cultured mind which gave London the beauty of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Burne-Jones windows and altar-piece not only give us of the best of his rare and tranquil vision but bring to modern worshippers a reminder of the strong part played by St. Peter's in the pulsing, vital mid-Victorian days.

For it was Frederick Denison Maurice who set all London talking of St. Peter's in Vere Street—Maurice the Knight-errant who sought truth as ardently as the Knights of Arthur sought the Grail, who never lowered his lance while insincerity and oppression were within its reach.

We have never come across a reference to F. D. Maurice which did not make us like him more. We may not wholly accept Archdeacon Hare's estimate that "no such mind as Maurice's had been given to the world since Plato," but there is a man after our desire in the analysis made by his friend R. H. Hutton: "Maurice was always lavish of himself. That is why he influenced those who once fell under his spell so much."

Those who have seen the vital presentment of him in the National Gallery will not wonder that his influence on the intellectual leaders of his generation was so strong, and that Tennyson could invite him to the Isle of Wight with the phrase: "Your presence will be sun in winter."

It is no small praise of its distinguished and highly intellectual vicar, the Rev. Dr. Minos Devine, that those best able to judge believe him to be carrying on all that was best in the Maurice tradition, the eagerness to make a creed express itself in service—the determination to bring theology into relation with human nature and human experience, the belief that in the pursuit of his ideals a man should, without reckoning less or more, pour forth the whole of his energies.

St. Peter's is now often called "the Doctor's Church," since so many come there from Harley Street and Wimpole Street. We like to think of it also as our church, for there are many members of Selfridge's who take a keen personal interest and pride in its prosperity.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

TIVOLI THEATRE

"ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"

A UNITED ARTISTS PRODUCTION

Miss Evelyn Laye triumphs so easily in this film that it is difficult to believe that it is her first talking picture. We are grateful to Mr. George Fitzmaurice, who directed it, that he has left her to express her personality so freely, for Miss Laye seems to possess all the assurance of the accomplished screen actress with none of her individual artistry impaired.

She plays the part of a flower girl, Lilli, who, for a few hours, assumes the guise of the notorious Fritzi, a cabaret singer forced to conceal herself in Budapest after a scene at a café between two of her lovers. Dazzled by the opportunity to shine so brilliantly, Lilli betakes herself to the village of Zuppa, and there meets at his castle Count Mirko, who is expecting the real Fritzi.

The count, accepting the situation, makes ardent love to her. Lilli, refusing it, is torn between her own natural simplicity and a desire to play the more glittering part, and ends by dashing from the castle into the pouring rain—a scene so skilfully contrived that if belief had not been suspended from the start we might almost have believed in it. Fortunately, the count gives up the real Fritzi and marries the pretender, and we are saved all further trouble of adjusting situations to character.

The picture, from its opening, has a warm humour and sparkle which disarm criticism and should attract Tivoli audiences for some time to come. Miss Laye enters into her part with a challenging gaiety and a touch of wistful reserve which just rescue romance from the edge of the precipice. Her acting is irresistibly arch and persuasive, and her songs add much to the film's spring-like quality. Mr. John Boles, though he sings well, lacks romantic conviction. Miss Lilyan Tashman, on the other hand, is a perfect Fritzi, whom we can well imagine a disturbing influence in the most scandalous of Continental cafés; and Mr. Leon Errol, as Lilli's humble protector, offers us several jokes of his own peculiar brand. All this has little to do with the heavenly night of the title, but without it we should have missed that angry scene of Lilli flying from danger into the pouring rain. It is Miss Laye's picture, and we prefer to accept it from her intact.

PLAZA THEATRE

"MANSLAUGHTER"

A PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION

When lovely woman stoops to folly in a screen play it is rarely that she pays the full penalty for her misdeeds. That would be to deprive us of our expected solace. But in *Manslaughter* Miss Claudette Colbert as Lydia Thorne, a rich, beautiful, and much-adored woman, is not let off so lightly. Accustomed as we are to the elasticity of American law in films of crime, we did not for a moment suppose that Lydia would serve a long term of imprisonment for killing a "sped cop" in a motor accident. Her relations with the speed cop, and indeed with everybody, were peculiar. When first charged with reckless driving Lydia just drove away from the accusation, leaving a bracelet which had accidentally fallen from her wrist in the possession of the policeman. Her life was full of these delicate briberies. But on the second occasion, while she was travelling at 60 miles an hour, her pursuer ran full tilt into her as she took a corner. There was a fatal smash—one of the most thrilling things we have seen for some time—and Lydia, thoroughly unnerved by the accident, goes to prison for manslaughter almost as if she deserved it. She scrubs the floors there. She meets her maid, Evans, who is serving a term for stealing the Lydian jewels. There is something almost classic in her fall from so great a height to so low a depth.

But if one screen convention is destroyed another is preserved. Mr. O'Bannen, who convicted her, also loved her. He believed in equal justice for rich and poor. And when Lydia comes out of prison, such is her change of heart that she does not hesitate to choose him for a husband rather than Mr. Albee, who loved her just as much but whose sense of justice was definitely aristocratic. It is to the credit of Mr. Fredric March, as O'Bannen, Mr. Richard Tucker as Albee, and Miss Colbert herself that they succeed in making their parts plausible and the whole film an engrossing entertainment.

Entertainments

PANTOMIMES, PLAYS, AND FILMS

CHRISTMAS PRODUCTIONS

Although there are fewer pantomimes than usual this year, the number of productions especially designed to entertain the holiday public has been slightly increased. Of the pantomimes produced in London yesterday the most important were *Robinson Crusoe* and *Aladdin*, the latter being staged at the Dominion Theatre by Mr. Julian Wylie, with Miss Ella Retford as the Principal Boy, Miss Nellie Wallace as Widow Twankey, Mr. Lupino Lane as Pekoe, the Grand Vizier's wicked son, Miss Stella Browne as the Princess, Mr. Albert Darnley as Abanazar, and Mr. Wallace Lupino as the Vizier. The principal parts in *Robinson Crusoe*, which is being performed at the Lyceum Theatre, are played by Miss Kitty Reidy as Robinson, Miss Constance Carpenter, Messrs. Naughton and Gold, Mr. George Jackley, and Mr. Archie McCaig. The ever-popular *Treasure Island* was again revived at the Prince of Wales Theatre, with Mr. Baliol Holloway as Long John Silver; while the special attraction at the Children's Theatre is *Jack and the Beanstalk*. At the Savoy Theatre a new dramatic adaptation of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," is being performed for *matinées* only. Mr. Hugh Marlyne, who has made the adaptation, has followed the original as closely as possible, besides composing an entirely new musical setting.

Of the children's Christmas and fairy plays, *Peter Pan* was revived at the London Palladium before Christmas, when Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Miss Mary Casson again respectively played Peter and Wendy, while the dual part of Captain Hook and Mr. Darling was played by Mr. George Curzon. *The Windmill Man*, with Mr. Bert Coote as the Mad Gardener, was revived yesterday at the Scala Theatre for the tenth year in succession; and *Where the Rainbow Ends* was given at the Holborn Empire on Monday. Other well-known plays which reappeared were *Charley's Aunt*, at the New Theatre; *The Private Secretary*, at the Apollo; and Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's "joyous melodrama" *Number Seventeen*, at the Royalty Theatre.

Mr. Bertram Mills's International Circus was opened at Olympia on Monday, while yesterday saw the opening of the Continental Circus at the Crystal Palace and the World's Fair at the Royal Agricultural Hall. A new comedy entitled *A Business Marriage* was performed for the first time at the Court Theatre yesterday, as well as a new drama called *Gamble*, at the Q Theatre. Most of the suburban theatres were given up to pantomimes, *Cinderella* being staged at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith; *Alladin* at the Wimbledon Theatre, and *The Babes in the Wood* at the Brixton Theatre.

The cinema also contributed largely to the Christmas entertainment. At the Tivoli Miss Evelyn Laye was heard for the first time on the screen in a new talking film entitled *One Heavenly Night*, while at the New Gallery the principal attraction was *The Big Trail*, a Fox film of the "Covered Wagon" type. Other films shown were *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, adapted from Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's play, at the Marble Arch Pavilion; *Dassan*, Mr. Cherry Kearton's film, at the Polytechnic; *Manslaughter* at the Plaza; *The Middle Watch*, by Ian Hay and Commander Stephen King-Hall, at the Regal; and *Just Imagine*, a merry musical romance of life 50 years hence, at the Alhambra.

❦ Other Theatre Notices will be found on page 12.

LYCEUM THEATRE

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

By WALTER and FREDERICK MELVILLE.
Music by CHARLES J. MOORE

Polly Perkins	Constance Carpenter
Captain Spanker	Molly Vyvyan
The Mayor	Fred Austin
Daniel Defoe	George Entwistle
Long John	Archie McCaig
King Neptune	Henry Williams
Davy Jones	George Belmore
Will Atkins	George Jackley
Mrs. Crusoe	Kaye Gordon
Fairy Sunray	Myrtle Peter
Bosun and Mate	Charles Naughton and Jimmy Gold
Friday	Toni Ranlan
The Emperor Lobelia	Norman Astridge
Prince Atlantis	Elsie Keene
Princess Iris	Monti Rican
Robinson Crusoe	Kitty Reidy

A pantomime must be judged by its effect on the audience for which it is intended, and *Robinson Crusoe* has the unquestionable support of the Lyceum. The humour of the funny men, of whom Mr. George Jackley, Mr. Charles Naughton, and Mr. Jimmy Gold are the chief, seems not to be made stale by the five or six repetitions with which every sentence is rubbed in, and those of us who wish that the humour would cease and the magic begin are in a humiliating minority. "What are they trying to do?" asks a child in her seventh year. "They are trying to be funny" is the answer. "But why is it funny to make the same noise five times?" There is no answer to that but the roar of the gallery. One abandons theory and bows beneath the burden of facts. Messieurs Jackley, Naughton, and Gold appear to be the right men in the right place.

For our own part we were happier in watching the acrobatic performances of the Max Theilon troupe or the elaborate deep-sea transformation scenes that intervene between Crusoe's ship-wreck and his island adventure. "But if he went to the bottom of the sea, why wasn't he drowned?" says the voice of one who cannot understand why her favourite story is no longer the story she knows, and there is no answer to that. But the "Wonders of the Deep" certainly reward the sceptical tolerance of Six-and-a-Half. No one will pretend that, considered as a piece of spectacular design, they are beautiful, but they are gorgeous and extremely competent. Mr. Joseph Kirby's flying ballet is a very skilful arrangement of wires and lights and floating drapery, and the dances on earth have a cheerful rhythm and glitter. Elsewhere Miss Constance Carpenter and Miss Kitty Reidy do well, to the accompaniment of cheerful music, those things that must be done by principal girls and principal boys. To some it may have seemed a little sad that the fixed tradition of English pantomime should have prevented a stage so elaborately endowed from being put to better use. Why must the great stories always be choked with hoarse back-chat and made meaningless by a thousand irrelevancies? Why should they not become in the theatre clear, swift, and beautiful entertainments? Perhaps they will some day. Meanwhile it is fair to say that within its own tradition this pantomime is often decorative and always lavish and workmanlike.

DOMINION THEATRE

"ALADDIN"

Book by LAURI WYLIE, F. V. MAXWELL-STEWART, and JULIAN WYLIE
Lyrics by CLIFFORD HARRIS, VALENTINE and DONOVAN PARSONS
Music composed, selected and arranged by JAS. W. TATE and E. W. EYRE
Devised and produced by JULIAN WYLIE

The Emperor of China	S. Griffiths-Moss
The Grand Vizier	Wallace Lupino
Abanazar	Albert Darnley
Li Hi / Li Lo / Li Lower	The Three Pirates
Pekoe	Lupino Lane
The Widow Twankey	Nellie Wallace
Aladdin	Ella Retford
Princess Badr-Al-Bu-Dur	Stella Browne
Bonzo	George Atterbury
The Great Roc	Harry C. Robinson
Slave of the Ring	Liliane Gilbert
Slave of the Lamp	Harry C. Robinson

Principal Dancers: Baby Love and Sheila Dexter

Mr. Julian Wylie is much too astute a magician to appear before us, like Abanazar, crying new lamps for old. We are not so innocent as the Princess Badr-Al-Bu-Dur. We know that the new lamps have only novelty; out of the old we may rub magic. The mature among us cherish, as Mr. Wylie guesses, each the memory of some pantomime seen in childhood. Every Christmas Eve our secret hope is that the curtain is about to rise on just such another.

Why shouldn't we hope? Pantomime wonderfully survives the drastic intention of its reformers. How often in the old days was it whispered that the new pantomime at Drury Lane was going to break fresh ground? In 1894, as some may recall, the rumour was received with especial solemnity. In due course it appeared that Sir Augustus Harris—beyond making what one critic allowed to be "a certain effort in the direction of coherence"—had done his reforming so gently that its pressure could be felt by nobody but himself. The pantomime he then produced was in essentials, we dare say, the same thing that Mr. Wylie has given us at the Dominion this year. And the essentials were those of true pantomime. Not to like this version of Aladdin—it is so traditional and so competent—is to be on the verge of confessing the vanity of that secret hope of ours. Conventional as this pantomime may be, it has been devised and is executed with as much vigour as if nothing like it had ever been seen before. Those splendid vistas that dissolve into vistas yet more splendid have been painted with an amused exuberance of fancy by M. Marc-Henri, Mr. Howden, and others, whose work we are accustomed to admire in more sophisticated forms. The bespangled hosts that seem ever to be multiplying under continually changing lights are dressed by Mr. Calthrop, Miss Zinkeisen, and Miss Tree. Their dresses, as we should expect, are full of grace and fantasy. When a chorus of diminutive Chinese girls is arranging and rearranging the tea chests on which it is found humming like a swarm of insects, we discover that the pictures on the blocks have been drawn by Mr. Bateman. These pictures are very Chinese, and also very characteristic of Mr. Bateman.

From first to last this pantomime is exceedingly good to look at. The treasure cave is entirely fit to contain the magic lamp; the streets of Peking are as gay and as golden as dark December prompts us to picture them; the garden of jewels is just what we imagine such a place must be; and the spectacle reaches its climax only when a curtain of chorus girls—say, rather, a shimmering veil of fairies—hangs between us and the stage. Essential to all these iridescent scenes are Miss Ella Retford and Miss Stella Browne. Miss Retford sings and dances as Aladdin must, but above all she imposes herself on the audience with an enthusiasm and a vigour that make her an admirable, if not an ideal, principal boy. Miss Browne, as the Princess Badr-Al-Bu-Dur, woos her audience, and so sweetly that she ends by commanding it. Her rendering of "Lo, here the gentle lark," coming late in the evening, seems to symbolize the conquest she has made.

Even the Widow Twankey's backyard amuses the eye. Miss Nellie Wallace, who is the widow, takes care that we do more than smile. Few actresses handle low comedy so courageously, so shamelessly. In any piece all that her audiences ask of her is that she shall be herself and display the little tricks of voice and gesture that they they have come to identify with her humour. She is rather poorly supplied with jokes this time, but still we cannot doubt that it would be extremely rash of any producer to permit her to stray into any scene that was not meant to be comic. Mr. Lupino Lane is Pekoe, the wicked Vizier's wicked son, and the evening affords him some glorious periods.

NEW SCALA THEATRE

"THE WINDMILL MAN"

No child after seeing the production of *The Windmill Man* at the New Scala Theatre will ever again throw a golliwog on the floor or speak harshly to a regiment of toy soldiers, for *The Windmill Man* is a kind of cautionary tale on the evils that overcome children who are unkind to their toys—to say nothing of other children. The prince (Miss Ruby Hilary) and the princess (Miss Yvonne Ironside) were certainly two children with an exaggerated idea of their own importance—they indeed sang a song of quite adult sophistication and cynicism asking what on earth was the good of being princes if they couldn't do what they wanted—and their idea of amusement was to beat Spot, their dog (Mr. Jack Renshaw), because he couldn't do tricks, drown all their toys in the lake, and steal the crutch from a little crippled boy who had fallen asleep in the palace grounds. Such conduct called for exemplary punishment from the outraged inhabitants of Toyland, and, after they have been conducted there by the fairy messenger boy (Miss Joyce Marlow), who turns out to be a most accomplished dancer, they are condemned to death after a trial conducted on the lines laid down in *Alice in Wonderland*. Death is rather a drastic punishment for Toyland, however, and, on the plea of the crippled boy (Miss Marjorie Day), the sentence is mercifully commuted, but the prince and princess have very thoroughly learnt their lesson.

Mr. Bert Coote, who also took the part of the mad gardener, produced the play, and he has throughout concentrated on keeping the stage active and alive. His scenic effects are not always successful, but at least they do not fail through lack of colour and imagination. The music of *The Windmill Man* is more in the tradition of musical comedy than the conventional children's play, but it is none the worse for that, and the singing, notably that of Mr. Geoffrey Davies as the Windmill Man, and Miss Ruby Hilary as the prince, was altogether out of the ordinary. Mr. Ronald Chuter doubled the parts of Bert, a street arab, and Major-General Tabloid, and showed a keen sense of character, and of caricature, in doing so.

ROYALTY THEATRE

"NO. 17"

Mr. Farjeon's bright melodrama still makes an agreeable entertainment. The plot may not be wholly plausible, but it is very ingenious and certainly exciting. The trapdoors, the strange lights, and the curious noises were all in good working order and there were not too many of them. Revolvers were not too often exploded, and for most of the thrills the author has not relied on such adventitious aids.

And there is one character, the dilapidated Ben of the Merchant Service, who is something more than a bogy or an angel. It is true that he is little more than a character sketch of cockney humour and cockney sentiment, with the sentiment laid on very thick, and in most plays he would make a very minor part. But Mr. Leon M. Lion acted with practised ease and made of the part a very finished and agreeable character study. Mr. Anthony Ireland made an excellent bright young detective, and Miss Fabia Drake a charming bright young criminal, of virtuous tendencies.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

PURCELL'S STRING MUSIC

THE INACCESSIBLE COMPOSER

A new lease of life should be given to one of the finest of Henry Purcell's instrumental works by the publication in the Oxford Orchestral Series of the "Chaconne in G minor" arranged for string orchestra by W. G. Whittaker. The "Chaconne" is known to students of Purcell, but, alas! to regrettably few other musicians, as No. 6 of the "Ten Sonatas of Four Parts" which were among the most important of the publications undertaken by the widow shortly after the composer's death. It is peculiar among its companions. The other nine are, like the 12 which Purcell himself published as a young man, in the customary sonata style of a group of contrasted movements. This alone is a single movement on a ground bass five bars long incessantly repeated through the whole course of what is one of the longest movements ever written by Purcell. Possibly he would not himself have numbered it among his sonatas, but the fact that it is for the same combination of instruments as the others (two violins, a stringed bass, and a harpsichord playing from a thorough bass part) justified its inclusion in the posthumous publication, and its unique form makes it peculiarly suited to the kind of modern arrangement in which Dr. Whittaker has now produced it. It makes a large-scale orchestral piece for strings, playing about six minutes, and therefore a work which will show Purcell in an entirely different light from the suites of short dance pieces by which he is chiefly known to concertgoers.

Such suites have increased the tendency to think of Purcell as a composer of short tunes. This he certainly was. Until we come to Schubert, born a hundred years after Purcell's death, we do not find anywhere another composer with that power of saying all that he had to say in a phrase or two of melody. An hour spent browsing over the songs of "Orpheus Britannicus" leaves no doubt on that score. But that was not all with Purcell any more than it was with Schubert, and this movement, like the harpsichord Fantasia in A, is one of the things which shows him thinking along the big lines which we associate more with J. S. Bach than with any other.

Purcell's technique in writing for the strings was very limited. Dr. Burney, whose father had known Purcell personally, assumed that he was not a string player, and it is clear that he had no intimacy with the more advanced forms of violin technique as it was known at the end of the seventeenth century. But Burney went too far in his strictures when he declared, "I have scarcely ever seen a becoming passage for that instrument in any one of his works." If that were true he could not have looked very closely, for though Purcell used practically only the first position, and gave, as was usual in his time, very little indication of phrasing, yet the sonatas are full of highly "becoming" passages; they show that even if he were no great player he had a keen sense of the bow and the finger-board. The dialogue between the two violins begun at bar 25 of this work could not have been written by anyone insensitive to the qualities of the violin. It almost anticipates the *largamente* violin tune of the *finale* to Brahms's Fourth Symphony, with its figures alternately leaping and drooping.

In the orchestral version expanded for three violin parts, violas, violoncelli, and basses, Dr. Whittaker has necessarily amplified Purcell's score, using the upper octaves of the violins for tonal contrasts, doubling parts in octaves, thirds, or sixths, and sometimes, more especially towards the end, writing free inner parts which may be justified theoretically as supplying something of what the harpsichord was intended to do in filling up the harmonies. Nevertheless, he has been careful to keep the lines of Purcell's interweaving melodies well to the fore; his embellishments are done with restraint, and are chiefly directed to providing varieties of texture to reinforce the rhythmic characteristics of the several variations. One of the happiest examples of this treatment is at bar 91 (in this score the bars are numbered at the beginning of each repetition of the bass), where Purcell begins a new chromatic idea, momentarily reducing his parts to two. Dr. Whittaker begins this with two violins and violas gradually accumulating the parts through the following 30 bars up to the point where a strongly syncopated rhythm is set off by the full orchestra.

The method emphasizes the strongest part of Purcell's design in handling the ground bass form, his power of carrying on the rhythms across the five-bar phrases of the bass, and so building the music into larger periods. This was what Sir Charles Stanford also attempted in the pianoforte part which he wrote for the Purcell Society's edition of these sonatas. Stanford's effort was rendered nugatory by the short-sightedness of the Purcell Society and its publishers, who produced only a library edition of the whole set of sonatas, without separate parts, thereby making it practically impossible for chamber music parties ever to play them. It seems reasonable to suggest that if single sonatas were issued with parts their sale might assist the publication of the still incomplete edition of Purcell's collected works. The present edition of the "Chaconne" Sonata has nothing whatever to do with the Purcell Society's edition. It is based on the original publication of 1697 and a manuscript score in the Euing Library at Glasgow. But indirectly it should assist the long-delayed completion of the Purcell Society's work. When it has been played everywhere by stringed orchestras, professional and amateur, as it surely will be, a more vivid interest in Purcell will have been aroused as a composer who can take his place on the concert platform beside Bach and Handel and the later classics. That interest may at least arouse a demand that the other 21 sonatas of the two published volumes should be made accessible to practical musicians.

WIMBLEDON THEATRE

"ALADDIN"

The *Aladdin* produced yesterday at the Wimbledon Theatre is a cheerful affair for noise and colour, and, if some of the spectacular effects reminded one of over-ornate and over-ambitious post-cards, well, nobody but a prig or an imbecile judges pantomimes from the point of view of pure aesthetics. More important than the sins of the scenery were the facts that Miss Jenny Dean proved a high-spirited and energetic principal boy and that Miss Peggy Holland sang charmingly as the Princess Badr-Al-Bu-Dur. Mr. Frank Hemmings's Widow Twankey was in the robust Twankey tradition—Twankey is not a character susceptible to the finer shades of interpretation, and Mr. Hemmings very sensibly concentrated on getting his laughs by the well-tried methods of the music-hall comedian. He was admirably supported by Mr. Kevan Bernard, who as Washee-Washee sang an entertaining song in praise of Gorgonzola cheese. The chorus work was always brisk and efficient without being in any way out of the ordinary, and the singing was tuneful enough, though at times it seemed to get rather lost in the great spaces of the theatre. It was strange to find in a production so thoroughly traditional as this a scene called "The Casino, Merrylee-on-Sea."

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE

"TREASURE ISLAND"

ADAPTED FROM ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S STORY
BY JAMES BERNARD FAGAN

Long John Silver	Baliol Holloway
Captain Billy Bones	Douglas Phillips
Pew	Sydney Bland
Black Dog	Charles Groves
George Merry	H. Holland
Tom Morgan	C. Edmunds
Israel Handsome	Neil Porter
Ben Gunn	Charles Groves
Squire Trelawney	Robert Gates
Dr. Livesey	Ian Braidstead
Captain Smollett	Athol Flemming
Mr. Arrow	Roy Jackson
Joe Crossley	Howell Davis
Mrs. Hawkins	May Beamish
Jim Hawkins (her son)	Harold Reese

It may be contended that there are as good plays for boys as *Treasure Island*. We do not know them, and find it hard to believe. This pirate romance has its faults, but they are mostly the defects of its qualities. There are moments when regrettably it ceases to be a play and becomes a game. How can the actor impersonating Squire Trelawney, shrilly warned by a dozen frenzied partisans in the audience, continue to seem unaware that a pirate armed to the teeth is creeping upon him from the rear? Nor can we give our minds wholly to that deadly game of hide-and-seek played by nimble Jim Hawkins and the evil-faced mate of the Hispaniola while there is danger of a riot in the theatre. Actors in this play may well ask to be saved from their friends.

Admittedly, too, the play is a trifle bulky with good things. But that is because Mr. Fagan was a good Stevensonian and could not see his way to improve upon Stevenson's method of telling the story. What could be have left out? Not the running to earth of Billy Bones at the "Admiral Benbow" inn. Every turn of this episode plays as if Stevenson, when he wrote it, had worked it out in a toy theatre. Not the deck of the Hispaniola, for here it is that Long John Silver, with his experienced green parrot, climbs into the play, and here the cabin boy in the apple barrel overhears confidences that give the plot a fresh spin, and the mutiny breaks out, and the carronade is fired at the escaping loyalists. Every scene on the island justifies itself, though possibly the pious buccaneer has been given too much to say. The more we ponder the question the more clearly we realize that nothing very much could have been omitted without injuring the story.

Mr. Baliol Holloway is the Captain Silver of this year's production. He makes of him a lithe, active scoundrel, cruel, strong, and quick, but lacking something of the geniality, something also of the sanctimoniousness proper to the part. He is at his best when he can be frankly villainous, whispering stories of the Walrus, Flint's old ship, to his confederates, chanting softly to himself some piratical ditty while he cleanses a blood-stained knife or moving with terrific energy on his formidable crutch. He is less persuasive when hypocrisy is called for, though at the last he wins our admiration for the skill with which he lays his course "a p'int to windward" and steers clear of Execution Dock. Mr. Sydney Bland's Pew we prefer to the dreadful-looking creature Mr. Loraine invented in the part last year, but Mr. Bland should handle his search party at the "Benbow" with more vigour. That search can be a more exciting business than it is at present. Mr. Douglas Phillips plays Billy Bones with the proper measure of ferocity, and we can well understand why the timid regulars of the inn trembled in his presence. The child actor who takes the part of Jim—Mr. Harold Reese—plays it carefully and well, and Mr. Athol Flemming gains our confidence as Captain Smollett. But none of the minor characters is so well acted as the pious buccaneer, who is put before us by Mr. Charles Groves with humour and skill.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

LONDON VIOLONCELLO SCHOOL,
10, NOTTINGHAM PLACE, W.1.
Patron—PABLO CASALS.
Director—HERBERT WALENN, F.R.A.M.
SPRING TERM commences MONDAY, January 12th.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture.
THE LAW OF CYCLES.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 28th December, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes, Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy."
Sats., 2 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS. 3 SHOWS TO-DAY SAT. at 2, 5.30 & 8.30, subsequently TWICE DAILY, 2.30 & 7.30. Box-office open Olympia. Riv. 2727.

CRYSTAL PALACE CIRCUS.
DAILY at 2.30 & 7.30. Bigger and Better than ever. 10 star turns. Seats from 1s. 6d. Children 6d. Res., 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., children half price. Syd. 7333.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. CONTINUOUS SESSIONS COMMENCE 12.30, 3.0, 6.0, 8.30. "JUST IMAGINE." The world in 1980. On the stage, Billy Cotton & his Band. Gerardo & Adair. Reduced prices until 2.30 p.m.

ASTORIA, Gerr. 5528. Con. 1-11. Helen Twelvetrees and Ricardo Cortez in "HER MAN," at 2.10, 4.41, 7.12, and 9.43. Also George Duryea and Sally Starr in "Pardon my Gun." Gaumont Sound News, &c.

CAPITOL, Reg. 4455. Con., 12-11. Jeanette MacDonald & Reginald Denny in "OH, FOR A MAN"; 12.55, 3.10, 5.25, 7.40, 9.55. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Holiday Laugh Show! "ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 MARX BROS. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* The Pantomime of the Screen! All Talking, Dly., 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. Grand Outdoor Adventure Story, "BILLY THE KID," with WALLACE BEERY, JOHN MACK BROWN, KAY JOHNSON, KARL DANE. From 11.30 to 12, any seat (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. KENSINGTON. Special Holiday Programme for children and adults. "CONQUEST." Empire Journal, Secret of Nature, Cartoon, &c. Daily 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 10; Sundays 2.30 to 10. Admission Free.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. DON JOSE MOJICA in "ONE MAD KISS." The Musical Sensation. Charlie Murray in "Around the Corner."

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: BALLIOL & MERTON & VICTORIA GIRLS. Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Con., 3-11. TOM WALLS, Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING," 2.54, 5.9, 7.24, 9.39. Also "Si Si Senor." Gaumont Sound News, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. John Wayne & Marguerite Churchill in "THE BIG TRAIL"; 2.5, 4.50, 6.40, 9.10. Also British Movietone News, Comedy Feature, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2344.) Con., 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 dly. Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE"; 12.50, 3.40, 6.30, 9.20. Stage: DE GROOT, &c.

PLAZA. Supreme Holiday Program! Claudette Colbert Fredric March in "MANSLAUGHTER." 1930's Gigantic Dramatic Climax! All Talking. Lupino Lane in Laugh Riot. Latest Mickey Mouse and Marvellous Stage Show including Marcelle and Williams, Dance Sensationalists. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. On the screen: Owen Nares, Dodo Watts, and Jacqueline Logan in "THE MIDDLE WATCH." On the stage: "SANTA'S SURPRISE." Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Regent 2588.) Helen Twelvetrees in "CAT CREEPS." Mystery Thriller. Showing Daily: 1, 3.15, 5.35, 7.50, 10.10.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 12 noon. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Revisit of "SUNNY SIDE UP," with JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL. Also Laurel and Hardy Comedy and Mickey Mouse.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 3623. Con., 12-11. EVELYN LAYE and John Boles in "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"; 12.15, 2.34, 4.53, 7.12, 9.36. Also "Midnight," British Movietone News, &c.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., TO-DAY and Mon., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S LATEST PRODUCTION. "EVER GREEN." Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers. "IT IS A SPECTACLE OF DAZZLING, ALMOST BEWILDERING BRILLIANCE, AND IT THRILLED ME MORE THAN ANY SHOW OF THE KIND I CAN RECALL."—*Sunday News.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. Nightly, at 8.45. Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. Extra Mats., To-day & Thur., 2.30. RALPH LYNN in "MARRY THE GIRL." By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. To-day, Tu., Fri., 2.30. "TO SEE OURSELVES." NICHOLAS HANNEN MARDA VANNE. Preceded by ELIZABETH POLLOCK. "Impersonator."

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8.15. *THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.* The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

ARTS THEATRE. (Nr. Leicester-sq. Tube.) Mon. Next, 2.30, 8.45 & TWICE DAILY until Sat., Jan. 10. *ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS.* (Tem. 7544.) PRICES, 4s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. ALL LIBRARIES.

BRIXTON, S.W. (0050.) Comical Pantomime. *DICK WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT.* Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY NEXT, at 2.30. "ON THE SPOT." By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW W. CRONIN-WILSON GEORGE PUGHE EMLYN WILLIAMS DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TO-DAY, TUES. & FRI., at 2.30. EXTRA MATS., WED., DEC. 31, & SAT., JAN. 3, 2.30. *TWELVE HOURS.* By John Willard. "CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) To-day, 2.30 and 8.30. *A BUSINESS MARRIAGE.* An exceedingly bright little satire upon modern views of matrimony. Reserved seats, 7s. 6d., 6s., 5s., 4s., 3s.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844). TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. ALICE DELYSIA in *A PAIR OF TROUSERS.* VIOLET VANBRUGH IAN HUNTER. CECILY BYRNE HAYDEN COFFIN. Mat., TO-DAY and every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents "LITTLE TOM

Imperial and Foreign News

A DURBAR IN THE PUNJAB

WELCOMING THE GOVERNOR

The following article describing a Durbar in the Punjab was written by our Special Correspondent shortly before the criminal attack on Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency in Lahore on Tuesday.

GURGAON (by Air Mail)

There are policemen, mounted and on foot, at short intervals all along the road from Delhi, for the Governor of the Punjab is coming to hold a Durbar at Gurgaon, 20 miles from the capital. The people of the wayside villages have turned out to see him pass, and the children sit along the low walls of the gardens and "compounds," huddled together like gay tropical birds on the perch of an aviary.

There has been no Durbar at Gurgaon for 20 years, and the small provincial town has been thrilled with expectation, for the Governor of the Province (Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency) is to bestow honours and "sanads" upon the local Indian authorities and the zamindars and raises whose energy and generosity during the recent period of famine did so much to benefit the impoverished district. To-day the famine is happily over. Rain has fallen and the crops are good.

Gurgaon is a small place, but there is a triumphal arch bidding welcome to his Excellency, and from tree to tree along and across the roads hang many triangular flags of gaily coloured paper. But gayer even than the flags are the boys who line the shady avenues, all scantily dressed alike in white and wearing bright yellow turbans. One wonders whence Gurgaon raised them all. Staves in hand and pleasantly mischievous, they are having the time of their lives. The hard taskmaster that is India has not yet stamped their features with the country's mark of sadness, nor has the sun yet tanned their skins. Smiling and clean, they form a happy picture of India's youth.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

In a large public garden the Shamiana for the Durbar is pitched—a large enclosure of canvas, its roof supported on decorated poles. Within, the walls are hung with Indian embroideries. The construction is sufficiently large to hold several hundred seated people. At the far end, on a dais, stands a carved chair, under a square canopy of red and gold. On both sides of the central way the Durbaris and the other Indian guests are already seated. Within and without, around and above, hang flags—the flags of Britain, of the Dominions, and of the Allies—relics of the War—and hundreds of the little paper triangles of every colour that crackle whenever a breath of wind stirs them. Suspended from the roof are decorative objects in cut and folded coloured paper representing lamps and vases of flowers, while tinsel rosettes and imitation roses arranged on paper shields are fixed against the columns that support the canvas roof. The floor is carpeted with Indian rugs.

In the shade of the awnings sit the Gurgaon notables, grave and silent. On one side are the old soldiers, a splendid body of men in khaki, many bearing medals on their breasts, for most of them are veterans of many fights. A few are very old; one is blind. Opposite them are the civil officials, the local landowners, and others—Indians all—in long dark coats and white trousers that fit tightly below the knee. Their voluminous turbans of white muslin are fantastically folded, with starched ends, like delicate transparent fans, spreading high above the rest. A dozen, perhaps, wear the dress of the past—long coats of soft cachemere or rich brocade.

THE GOVERNOR'S ENTRY

Suddenly a word of command breaks the silence. The band plays "God, Save the King," and the assembly rises to its feet. At a slow walk, preceded by the Commissioner of the District, the local officials and his own aides-de-camp, the Governor enters, passes to the throne and takes his seat. The Commissioner, an Englishman in uniform, declares the Durbar open. Presentations are made. The old soldiers salute, approach—half-drawing their swords, the hilt of which the Governor touches—and retire. Each of the civilians offers, on a white handkerchief, a gold mohur, an old Indian coin, as tribute, which his Excellency, by touching, accepts and returns. The leader of every group reads a loyal address, a process that takes long, and two hours have nearly elapsed before the Governor replies. With admirable delivery he reads his speech. He tells the history of the bad years that led to famine, until 58,000 people of the district were daily employed on relief works. He tells of the duties and the responsibilities of the local officials; of the generosity of the Government; of the sacrifice of the local landowners in money and in kind; of the arduous labour of volunteers—of the coming of the monsoon and of the welcome rain and the end of anxiety, if not of want.

Then one by one they approach and receive their honours, their "sanads," their silver watches, their little purses of money, or their certificates. They are all Indians, civil officials, landlords, doctors, engineers, and even labourers. The rest are the old soldiers with set faces and loyalty stamped on every feature. At the garden party in the afternoon there is an air of pleasant good will. Gurgaon is administered by Indian officials; there is but one Englishman, who commands the police, and this town and district of the Punjab has never caused one moment of anxiety to the Government. The English at this Durbar did not number more than a dozen or so. At the garden party these few English guests are honoured by their Indian hosts. Their necks are wreathed in garlands of flowers and scented rose leaves are strewn over them. A conjurer and his assistant, both lugubriously incongruous in Western evening dress, perform their tricks; but it grows quickly too dark to follow their skilful sleight-of-hand. As the daylight dies there is a display of fireworks—catherine wheels, and golden rain, and noisy rockets that cleave the twilight sky with streaks of brilliant colour. Nearby a grey-bearded Moslem divests himself of his shoes and prays. The Indian band plays a selection from *H.M.S. Pinafore*.

Among the Christmas festivities arranged by the Y.M.C.A. at Malta for the Fleet and garrison were a concert on Sunday given by the glee party from H.M.S. Ramillies and an exhibition boxing match on Monday between a sailor from H.M.S. Coventry and the champion of Malta. On Christmas Eve there was a children's party; and on Christmas Day a Christmas dinner, a cinema *matinée*, and a family Christmas party, to which all Service men and their families were invited, and at which H.M.S. Devonshire's concert party gave a concert.

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND'S TOUR

WELCOME IN URUGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26

The Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps went on board the Almanzora on Wednesday to welcome Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, who on landing went to his hotel, where he received members of the Press. Sir Eric disclaimed any intention of interference in South American affairs; his visit was in response to the Uruguayan Government's invitation to assist in the centenary celebrations, and was a tribute to work done for the League of Nations by Uruguay since its inception. Subsequent invitations from other countries had been accepted to enable the League to establish closer contact with South America. He declared his opinion that Article 21 of the League's constitution [which says that nothing in the Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of such regional understandings as the Monroe doctrine] did not prevent its intervention in South American disputes.

At 11 a.m. he was received at Government House by President Campisteguy, and cordial speeches were exchanged. The President, in the course of his speech, said that "Uruguay is highly idealistic and has always striven for the consecration of the principles of justice whose power has not been conceived as confined by national frontiers." The speech formed the text of an article in *La Manana* on Thursday preaching international solidarity. At noon Sir Eric Drummond visited the National Administrative Council, where he met ex-President Brum, who as Foreign Minister in 1917 negotiated Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France, and as President in 1919 brought about the adhesion of Uruguay to the League of Nations. Sir Eric Drummond mentioned this in addressing the Council.

On Christmas Day Dr. Juan Buero, Legal Adviser to the League since 1927, gave a luncheon to Sir Eric Drummond at the Uruguay Golf Club. Among the guests were President Campisteguy, ex-Presidents Brum and Serrato, and Dr. Herrera, special Uruguayan Ambassador to England in 1928. In the afternoon Sir Eric Drummond attended an international folk-dancing display at the National Stadium, and in the evening was present at the British Minister's dinner party at the Legation. To-day he is lunching at the Press Club and attending a joint session of the Chamber and the Senate, and in the evening the Foreign Minister's banquet. He is leaving for Buenos Aires to-morrow.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 26

A committee for the reception of Sir Eric Drummond has been formed here, and a delegation from the committee will meet Sir Eric Drummond on his arrival here on Sunday and arrange a demonstration in his honour. The Argentine branch of the International Law Association will entertain him at luncheon on Sunday. The Diplomatic Corps is holding a banquet in his honour at the Jockey Club on Tuesday, at which the Foreign Minister, Dr. Bosch, and the Under-Secretary, Dr. Bioy, will be present.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN RUMANIA

PROBABLE NEW LEADER

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 26

There has been much speculation over Christmas about the effect of the death of M. Vintila Bratianu, the leader of the Liberal Party, on the political situation. Its first result will certainly be to consolidate the Liberal Party, which had been uneasy and divided under his leadership since the King's return. It is open to doubt whether it will lead to the return to the party of the dissidents who followed Professor George Bratianu. At present this seems unlikely. The election of M. Duca, as Leader of the party, appears to be a foregone conclusion, as the majority of the Liberals, especially the more moderate spirits, would have long since preferred him to M. Vintila Bratianu, but for the stern party discipline and the tradition of the Bratianu hegemony.

Relieved of the late leader's uncompromising personality the Liberal Party will not only become stronger, but also more eligible for office, as his prejudice against foreign capital, which rendered him undesirable as Prime Minster, will be forgotten. M. Duca will undoubtedly prove more amenable to the King's wishes than was his predecessor, and the Liberals will thus again become serious candidates for office, the more so as public opinion has again been veering in their favour during the last half-year. At present, however, it is believed that the King's purpose still holds to avoid a General Election, and, if possible, to form a coalition "Government of personalities" early next year if the support of Parliament can be obtained for such a combination.

ANOTHER WAR FILM BANNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 26

Political controversy is again likely over a film which has been banned from exhibition by the Censorship Board on the ground that it is calculated to "injure Germany's prestige and standing abroad."

The film is called *1914—The Shots of Serajevo*, and shows in dramatic form the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the War. It is understood that pains were taken to make it historically accurate and that the scenario was submitted to the Foreign Office, which is stated by the Press to have raised no objection.

The film apparently leaves the impression that Austrian statesmen were most culpable for the outbreak of the War, and, indeed, that, taking strength from the knowledge of their German alliance, they deliberately provoked the War by their treatment of Serbia. France and Great Britain play little part in the drama. Six representatives of the Foreign Office attended the sitting of the censors at which the film was considered. They urged that the representation of events was "incomplete," and that the tendency of the film was likely to "disturb Germany's relations with other States." The ban followed, and an appeal is being made to the High Censorship Board.

CENTENARIANS IN SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Dec. 25

Mrs. Mary Charlotte Archinard, a woman of British origin and the oldest inhabitant of Geneva, yesterday celebrated her 100th birthday. Formerly Miss Charlotte Stangroon, she married in 1860 M. Archinard, a Geneva landowner, whom she met in Florence where the wedding was celebrated. The centenarian, who enjoys splendid health and has a passion for gardening, has two surviving sons, one daughter, and six grandchildren.

Of seven centenarians living in Switzerland two are of British birth and both are women.

"THE MARTIAL WILL"

NAZIS AND A GERMAN COALITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 26

Recent indications, such as the ban on the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* and the settlement out of court of the Reich Government's dispute with the Thuringian Government about the alleged Hitlerizing of the Thuringian police by a Nazi Minister of the Interior, have been generally taken by the Left parties to mean that the present German Government desires to conciliate Herr Hitler's National-Socialist Party. This lends interest to statements made to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* by leading public men in answer to the questions, "Do you think it desirable that the Hitler movement should take part in the responsibility of government, and what consequences for Germany would you expect from such a development?"

General von Seeckt, a former Chief of Army Direction, answers the first question with "an unqualified yes." He thinks the recruitment of Herr Hitler's Party to be more than desirable; "it is necessary." The qualities forming the real core of the movement—the national idea, the martial will, social understanding, all borne by a young and ardent force—are, he thinks, the essential components of future German Governments. "This Government must be a wedge, tipped with the steel of reason, driven forward by the might behind it against the wall of economic obstacles and outward enmity." His unqualified affirmative to the first question, General von Seeckt says, is sufficient answer to the second.

Dr. Schacht, the former Reichsbank President, and Kammerherr von Oldenburg-Januschau, an influential Prussian landowner and Nationalist Deputy, express similar views. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* was once an official organ, and the suggestion is often heard that its official connexions have not even now been entirely severed. It is significant that this newspaper should take up the question in this way.

Meanwhile, the Stahlhelm, the second great militant Nationalist organization, announces its decision to organize a referendum to force the dissolution of the Prussian Landtag with its detested Socialist-Centre coalition. As long as the Socialists are firmly entrenched in Prussia (which is three-fifths of Germany) the Nationalists are handicapped in their plans. "He who holds Prussia holds the Reich," says a Stahlhelm announcement. If Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor, were to find a basis of agreement with Herr Hitler, Socialist support in the Reichstag would no longer be so important and the end of the long-standing Centre-Socialist combination in Prussia might very well be in sight.

The Nazi organ, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, says, "No more tribute Christmases!" The attitude of the other Nazi and Nationalist newspapers, in which Hohenzollern princes, army chaplains, former Free Corps leaders, politicians, and others speak of "Winning peace by the sword," "War as the last means of preservation," "Only a people imbued with the martial idea can survive," and so on, is eloquent of the present situation.

THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE

RESIGNATION OF MME. CECILE SOREL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 26

At the annual meeting of the committee of the Comédie Française this afternoon, Mme. Cécile Sorel asked to be released from her engagement. Mme. Sorel, who is one of the most popular members of the company, has played at the Théâtre Français for nearly 30 years. Her performances in *Marion Delorme* and in *Polyeucte* have made these plays the most certain and constant successes in the repertory of the theatre.

Mme. Sorel's decision is believed to have been taken for two reasons. First, her popularity, particularly in the provinces, will enable her to make far more money under private management than the Théâtre Français can, in its present condition, afford to pay her. Secondly, she has not been given a new part for several years. If the committee decide to accept Mme. Sorel's resignation, and they can hardly refuse after consenting to release so many other members of the company during the last few years, the Comédie Française will suffer a severe loss, both artistic and financial.

MOTORLESS FLIGHT

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT OF GLIDING

(FROM OUR FRANKFURT CORRESPONDENT)

The International Commission for Studies in Motorless Flight, founded at Frankfurt last June, has held its first meeting in Paris under the chairmanship of Professor Georgii (Frankfurt).

It was decided that from 1932 international glider competitions should be held annually in one of the countries represented on the Commission—now, in effect, Germany, England, and France. The intention is to create and increase interest in gliding in countries which have so far merely sent representatives to observe the competitions in the Rhön Hills, and induce them to take an active part in gliding. It has also been decided to internationalize the German glider badge.

Four committees have also been formed: a scientific committee, under Professor Magnan, of the Collège de France; a technical committee, under Professor Hoff, Director of the German Experimental Institute for Aeronautics; a sports committee, under Mr. Gordon England, of the British Gliding Association; and a propaganda committee, under M. Wolff, of the Belgian Aero Club.

ARMED ATTACK ON FORD RUBBER PLANTATION

POLICE PROTECTION SENT BY AIR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26

An armed attack on the headquarters of the Ford Company's rubber concession at Boa Vista, on the Tapajos River, in the State of Pará, Brazil, was made two days before Christmas. The Government of Pará had to requisition an air liner belonging to Pan-American Airways to send police to aid the Ford employees against the inhabitants of the district. The latter had organized the attack because of the Ford Company's announcement that they would be evicted from their holdings on December 31 to permit the extension of the rubber concession.

The Ford Company began the development of this plantation of 6,000,000 acres late in 1928, announcing at the time that it would establish "American standards" among workmen. With this end in view liquor was formally prohibited in the Concession. One of the buildings which has been ordered to be evacuated is an orphan asylum. When the inhabitants were threatened with eviction they armed themselves with rifles, revolvers, swords, and other weapons and marched on Boa Vista.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26

In its latest communication to the Council of the Ottoman Debt, the Government points out that as the Council has refused to agree to any modification of the Paris Agreement of 1928, the Government intends to negotiate direct with the bondholders. It remains to be seen whether such negotiations are possible and whether they stand any chance of being successful.

SHEEPSKIN DUTY IN AUSTRALIA

HIGH COURT PUZZLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26

Doubts as to the exact meaning and extent of the promise of Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, to refund the sheepskin duty whether Parliament agrees or not, combined with doubts of Mr. Fenton's ability to carry out his undertaking, led the Dewez Company on Wednesday to seek in the full High Court an interim injunction restraining the Government from imposing the duty or from preventing the export of sheepskins on board the Chitral except upon payment of the duty. All three Judges confessed that they were unable to discern Mr. Fenton's intentions, and the Chairman of the Court questioned the correctness of Mr. Fenton's published statement. Ultimately the Court ordered the Government to pay the export duty into Court, to abide the result of the injunction proceedings.

Meanwhile there is no improvement in the market position, which is likely to remain disorganized until definite action is taken to make the duty inoperative.

Senator Massy Greene has rejoined the Nationalist Party, leaving Mr. Hughes with Senator Duncan as his solitary follower.

POWERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT

EFFECT OF RULING IN UPPER HOUSE CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 26

The declaration by Chief Justice Street and Mr. Justice Ferguson in the New South Wales Upper House abolition case that the State Parliament was not a sovereign but a subordinate Legislature has raised in legal circles the question whether such a Legislature can impose taxation.

Constitutional authorities here affirm that if this decision is upheld by the High Court it will mean that taxation over a period of 50 years in New South Wales has been illegally levied. Kerr's "Law of the Australian Constitution" affirms that the power to levy taxation is the essence of sovereign power. A State that does not possess this power is not sovereign. The point has caused lively comment, and the Government's legal advisers are seeking to clarify the position.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN ADELAIDE

LABOUR PREMIER ON TRADE UNION LEADERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 26

The Board of Industry, composed of representatives of employers and employees, with the president of the Arbitration Court as chairman, has reduced the women's basic wage in the metropolitan area by 4s. 6d. to 35s. a week. The employees' representatives, in a minority report, protest that wages should be at least 43s. to provide the bare necessaries of life. The Board of Industry recently reduced the men's basic wage by 1s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. a day.

The Premier, Mr. Butler, replying to trade union leaders, who are persistently attacking the Government for reductions in wages and salaries, said to-day that the men were being badly led. It was time trade unionists realized that their leaders were responsible for the present difficulties of the railway workers in the Federal Arbitration Court. He threw down the gauntlet to those unreasonable leaders whose object was to hinder the Government during the financial stringency.

THE COPTIC CHURCH

PATRIARCH'S DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LUXOR, Dec. 23

Mgr. Yuannis XIX., the Coptic Patriarch, who came here after the official opening of the Nag Hammadi Barrage, has told me that, in spite of the general belief that the difficulties between the lay Coptic Council and his Beatitude had been settled, the situation still remained very delicate. The Patriarch explains that if the lay Council were to continue to be allowed to strip him of all his prerogatives so that he could not even appoint his bishops or supervise the management of the Coptic Wakfs (charity funds) his position would be untenable, and said:—

I might just as well not hold the position of Patriarch and would prefer to retire to my monastery. The Law of 1883 is to blame for the present anomalous position, as it gives the lay element all the power, and the only solution that I can see for the present difficulties is for the re-enactment of Lord Kitchener's Amendment of 1912, under which two-thirds of the Coptic Council was composed of laymen and one-third of priests.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT OPENED

GOVERNMENT'S STRONG POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Dec. 26

The Emperor, with full State ceremonial, to-day opened the Diet, which immediately adjourned till January 22. An uneventful session is probable. Seldom has any Japanese Cabinet faced its third consecutive session with less cause for immediate anxiety.

In the Lower House the Government has a majority of 74 over all other parties. If it is handicapped by the Prime Minister's absence, the Seiyukai is suffering from loss of prestige owing to its opposition to the London Naval Treaty, and is too small to offer any effective opposition. The collapse of the efforts of the ultra-Conservative elements in the Privy Council to discredit the Cabinet's naval policy has extinguished for the present any danger from that quarter.

BRITISH DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

ALLEGATIONS OF LEAKAGE TO SOVIET

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Allegations that there have been leakages of valuable information from dispatches sent by British diplomatists to the Foreign Office are contained in the report of Mr. Fish, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee which has been investigating Communist activities in the United States.

The report alleges that information from British diplomatic dispatches has been conveyed to Soviet Secret Service agents. The report quotes the statement of M. Agabekoff, who was head of the Ogpu in Persia in 1926-27, as attaché to the Soviet Legation in Teheran, but who abjured his Bolshevist faith last year. M. Agabekoff's statement asserts that reports from the British Embassy in Washington on United States activities were "a permanent source of information to the Ogpu." He adds that most of the Communist agents travel with forged United States passports, for which a special forging department is maintained by the Soviet Government.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN CABINET

MR. BENNETT'S INTENTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 26

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, will make a public announcement of his policy for the amelioration of the situation in the West in a speech at Regina on December 30. It is forecast that, in addition to giving details of the plans for the stabilization of the wheat pool, he will announce the impending establishment of a special relief commission, which will take care of indigent farmers in the Prairies, providing immediate aid in the form of food, clothing, and supplies of seed and grain.

Mr. Bennett returns to Ottawa to-day, and the fact that he has suddenly recalled Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade, from his holiday in Vancouver is interpreted in some quarters to mean that difficulties, probably as a result of advices from Australia, have developed in connexion with the projected trade treaty. Mr. Bennett still retains the Ministry of Finance, but it is widely reported that Mr. Arthur Meighen, the former Prime Minister, will be invited to accept this post. It is known that influential Conservatives have been pressing him to stand for the seat now vacant at West Hamilton, and the *Ottawa Journal* to-day publishes a leading article declaring that he is the best available man. The *Journal* expresses the hope that his services will again be enlisted, but so far he has not been directly approached by Mr. Bennett, and it is doubtful whether his business commitments will allow him to re-enter politics at present.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN GERMANY

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY REPORT

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

In its annual report, just published, the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce is more cautious than last December, though it thinks that "certain prospects of improvement" do exist provided that confidence in German stability is not further shaken by alarming political developments, and provided that the "former victorious countries" have enough "political and economic insight" to reduce Germany's reparation burden.

The report points out, as the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor have frequently done in the Reichstag and Reichsrat, the close connexion of the German economic depression with the world economic depression. The Chamber finds this dependence upon a world-wide crisis the end of which, especially in the United States, is not yet in sight, an obstacle to prophecy, but it mentions several encouraging factors for Germany; for instance, "the maintenance of export," though at a considerable sacrifice, and the "activity of the trade balance." Moreover, the fluidity of the international money market favours a country so dependent upon foreign capital as Germany, and the exceptional limitation of stocks to half-products and finished goods, dictated by recent conditions, is bound to lead to a stimulation of production whenever even the slightest urgent demand arises.

The passage of the Government's financial programme, in the Chamber's opinion, assures a basis for the restoration of confidence at home and abroad in the soundness of the German Budget. The "crisis of confidence," which should be gradually overcome, has been, according to the report, a factor in the German depression independent of the world crisis. The Chamber finds further comfort in its perception of a growing appreciation abroad of the economic interdependence of nations, and of the fact that not only overproduction and marketing difficulties but also the hoarding of gold and the present form of reparation obligations are causes of the world crisis.

Conditions, says the report, are similar in many respects to those of 1926, and if Germany pulled through them, in spite of the collapse of her currency and a much worse state of foreign relations, she should have still more reason to expect to pull through this time. An entire recovery of Germany's economic position depends, however, not only on home political developments being kept within channels which give foreign capitalists no ground for uneasiness, but on a modification of the reparation burdens, the economic practicability of which has been overestimated, and on the "early collaboration of all countries in the final liquidation of the economic consequences of the World War."

THE RECENT REVOLT IN SPAIN

DEATH OF MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HUESCA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 26

Major-General de las Heras, Military Governor of Huesca, died in hospital this morning of a wound inflicted during the recent military revolt at Jaca. On hearing of the rebellion General de las Heras set out immediately from Huesca with a small escort to meet the rebels, whom he endeavoured to subdue. He was shot in the arm. Uraemia set in after an operation and caused his death.

General de las Heras, who was 50 years of age, was one of the youngest generals in the Spanish Army. He gave distinguished service during the Moroccan Campaign.

The company of the Spanish Foreign Legion which was brought over from Morocco after the revolt has left Valencia, where all is reported to be quiet, for Malaga on its return to Melilla.

An Exchange telegram from Lisbon says that Major Franco, the airman who escaped from Spain to Portugal after the revolt, left there for Antwerp yesterday.

LORRY SWEPT AWAY BY SWOLLEN RIVER

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULUWAYO, Dec. 26

Mrs. Dunsmuir and her two children, aged five and three, were drowned on Christmas Eve in a swollen river in sight of her husband, formerly a captain in the Black Watch. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir, the two children, and their nurse, Miss McLeod, on their way to West Nicholson were held up by the Bembezi River. Their host came over the river in a motor-lorry, took Mr. Dunsmuir across, and returned for the rest of the party. While he was bringing them back the river came down in flood, and the lorry capsized and was swept downstream. The host and Miss McLeod managed to struggle ashore, but Mrs. Dunsmuir and the two children were swept down the stream. The bodies have not been recovered.

BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT)

The municipal elections of Budapest resulted as follows:—

Christian Socialists, 46 members; Social Democrats, 27; Unity Party, 22; Democrats, 16; Liberals, 14; Christian Opposition, 10; Ex-Servicemen's Party, five.

The parties of the Right supporting the Government will be represented by 73 members, and the Opposition by 77. The number of members elected was reduced by the new Budapest Municipality Act from 250 to 150. At the last elections in 1925 the Government supporters secured 114, the Opposition parties 136 votes. The Opposition majority has, therefore, been reduced from 22 to four. Besides the members elected by the public, there are 79 others sitting partly as official members, partly as representatives of various public bodies. Thus in all probability the Government supporters will have a clear majority over all parties of the Left.

OUSTRIC INQUIRY

FORMER AMBASSADOR'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 26

The Parliamentary Commission inquiring into the Oustric affair continued its sittings on Wednesday and to-day.

M. Raoul Peret, who was Minister of Finance at the time the Snia Viscosa shares were accepted for quotation in the Paris market, and M. René Besnard, who was then Ambassador to the Quirinal, appeared before the Commission together this afternoon, and gave evidence as to the events of June, 1926.

M. Besnard stated that he was unable to remember the circumstances in which he called upon M. Peret while on leave in Paris, but was positive in his denial of having supported the claims of the Snia Viscosa to be admitted to the French market for "diplomatic considerations." Their admission to the market would, he admitted, have favoured the policy of a Franco-Italian *rapprochement* which he was pursuing, but such considerations were political rather than diplomatic, as the Italian Government had never, neither did he pretend that it had, approached him in the matter.

M. Peret contended that the Ambassador had spoken to him of "diplomatic considerations" in the presence of M. Vidal, but the last named denied any recollection of such an interview.

A letter from M. Briand was then read to the Commission stating that on the day before the authorization to introduce the Snia Viscosa shares was signed a number of telephone calls from the Ministry of Finance were received at the Quai d'Orsay, requesting that a favourable report should be sent at once.

THE RUMANIAN BUDGET

FURTHER ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST

In fixing its Budget for the coming year, the Rumanian Government is making a gallant effort to cut its coat according to its cloth, in other words, to adapt its finances to the exceptionally bad economic situation of the country. The levy on officials' salaries, which averages about 16 per cent., surpasses even Signor Mussolini's effort. The sacrifice has been accepted with doleful resignation by the victims; business circles have noted it gratefully as a sign that the Government is in earnest.

The estimates laid before Parliament showed a total of 38,867,000,000 lei on both sides of the account. This figure is misleading and gives no indication whatever of the real Budget. It includes an item of 2,978,000,000 for credits outstanding from 1930, which have in fact not been utilized, and consequently have no further meaning. Further, 3,417,000,000 must be deducted from the gross totals on account of the levy on salaries. If this is omitted, the revenue budgeted for is only 32,472,000,000 (nearly £40,000,000), which represents a reduction of nearly 3,000,000,000 (about £3,800,000) on last year's figures.

No sooner had these estimates been tabled, however, than M. Auboin, the French technical councillor attached to the National Bank, pointed out to M. Popovici, the Minister of Finance, that even these figures ought to be considered too optimistic in view of the slender yield of revenue during the past few months, and that if the Government wished to conclude successfully the negotiations which it is now conducting in Paris for the second *tranche* of the Stabilization Loan it was all-important that it should be able to show a sound position in the State finances.

In point of fact credits provided for in last year's Budget have had to be cancelled right and left since the summer because the Treasury could not find the funds. It is one of the great virtues of the reformed financial administration that credits are now only released to the Departments from month to month, so that expenditure can be checked if revenue falls short of expectations. The return of ordinary revenue for the first three quarters of the year was only 21,192,000,000 lei, and it is doubtful whether it will reach 30,000,000,000 for the full 12 months, against a budgeted expenditure of more than 35,000,000,000. There is no reason for supposing that 1931 will see a revival of prosperity. It would be folly therefore to expect a larger revenue than 1930 has given.

M. Auboin's criticisms were accepted by the Government as valid, and the Minister of Finance has decided that the expenditure budgeted for must not exceed 31,500 millions, which involves a further reduction of 1,000 millions in the figures given in the Estimates. So a final paring of figures is taking place. The Estimates must, however, be passed by December 31 and the revision can hardly be completed by then. M. Mironescu, the Prime Minister, has therefore proposed that the Estimates shall be passed more or less as they stand, and be revised by a Parliamentary Committee in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Finance during the first days of the New Year. The proposal has been accepted by the National Peasants' Party, which represents the majority of the House; accordingly this somewhat unorthodox procedure will probably be followed.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 26

Neither the economic crisis nor the uncertainty of the political situation contrived to cast gloom on the celebration of Christmas in Paris. The shops looked to be doing as good business as usual during the few days before Christmas—at any rate they seemed to have as many customers as in previous years. The boulevards flanked by booths where the camelots exerted their picturesque eloquence to persuade the passer-by to invest in a mechanical toy, a bath sponge, or patent gas-mantle presented their usual appearance. On Christmas Eve every restaurant and night club was crowded. Some of the cinemas gave 24 hours' continuous performance, and it would have been difficult to find a vacant seat in any theatre or music-hall.

ATTEMPTED STRIKE AT SAO PAULO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Dec. 26

A few malcontents endeavoured on Christmas Eve to cause a strike on the tramways. They invaded the offices of the Villa Marianna station, and disconnected the telephones, isolating the station from headquarters and thus hoping for time enough to persuade others to join the movement. The police took immediate precautions and guaranteed the safety of employees remaining at their posts. The majority of the employees are satisfied, and the unrest is attributed to outside influences.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, Dec. 26

Commercial relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary have become strained since the negotiations for a revision of the trade agreement between the two countries broke down last week.

The Hungarian Government has since made the import of timber and certain industrial products from countries which have no treaty with Hungary dependent upon the issue of licences, and some specified commodities must henceforth be provided with a certificate of origin in order to qualify for the tariff in force between Hungary and the exporting country. Czechoslovakia for her part has generally extended the system of import and export licences to a variety of agricultural and dairy produce.

Telegrams in Brief

Three mail bags from the Oberon were washed ashore at GOTHENBURG on Tuesday.—*Reuter.*

The 14 Italian seaplanes which are making a flight to Brazil arrived at Bolama, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on Thursday.

Sir Ronald Storrs, the Governor of CYPRUS, and party have left Nicosia for Jerusalem for a fortnight's leave.

The body of a stoker from the salvage ship Artiglio was found on the sea shore near QUIBERON yesterday. Five bodies have now been recovered.

The treasures recently found at Pompeii have now been transferred to NAPLES, and will be exhibited in a specially arranged hall in the Naples Museum on January 15.

A large quantity of surplus stores of military clothing which had been held since the War was distributed to needy families in CANADA by the Department of National Defence during Christmas.

News has been received by the Apostolic Delegation in PEKING that the four foreign priests and five foreign nuns captured by Communist bandits at Kianfu (Central Kiangsi) on October 4 have been released.

Dr. Husein Bey Heikal, editor of the Liberal newspaper *As Syassa*, which was recently suppressed, is to be prosecuted under Article 158 of the Criminal Code of EGYPT on a charge of having libelled certain Ministers.

An Exchange message from BRUSSELS says that the British air liner City of Wellington was forced down near there yesterday owing to a storm. The pilot and three mechanics are safe and the aeroplane will continue its journey to-day.

The bodies of the pilot, Mr. W. H. Cannon, and his mechanic, Léonce Lizotte, who disappeared on Octoger 9 last year while flying to the Chibougamau region of North-Western QUEBEC, have been discovered by Indians north of Lake St. John.

A White Paper (Cmd. 3741, price 6d.) has been issued in the Treaty Series giving the text of the Anglo-Chinese Convention for the rendition of WEI-HAI-WEI and the agreement for facilities for the British Navy after rendition. A map and two plans are given.

On Christmas Day a dinner was given to 115,000 destitute persons by Mr. Sidney Myer, the head of MELBOURNE'S leading department store, in the Exhibition Building, where King George (then Duke of Cornwall and York) opened the first Commonwealth Parliament.

Flying Officer Charles Peter Hanlon died on Thursday in IRAQ as the result of complications following injuries received in an aeroplane crash. He was the son of Mr. T. P. Hanlon, of Southsea, late of the Royal Marine Artillery, and brother of Detective-J. A. T. Hanlon, the Olympic long-distance runner.

As a result of the recent publication in the Hungarian newspaper *Pester Lloyd* of a criticism of the methods employed in taking the census in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak official statistical office has invited the president of the International Statistical Institute to go to PRAGUE to investigate the matter.

Our PERTH (W.A.) Correspondent states that, according to the final report of the Group Settlement Board, the 1,710 holdings assessed carried a total capital expenditure of £4,848,218, and that their assessed valuations amounted to £1,683,460. The average capital expenditure per holding had been £2,835; the average assessment was £984.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT)

Considering that the reduction of armaments promised in 1919 remains an "imperative obligation" on the nations victorious in the War, the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have issued a statement in which they "beg to recall to the public mind the intimate relations between general limitations of armaments and the special limitation of the German military forces prescribed and imposed under Part V. of the Treaty of Versailles."

The statement was prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment, Mr. Elihu Root, the former president, and Mr. James Brown Scott, the secretary of the endowment. It quotes Part V. of the Treaty, and also the communication of June 16, 1919, addressed to the German delegates by the Allied and Associated Powers, in which the latter emphasized that German disarmament was only a preliminary step to "that general reduction and limitation of armaments which they seek to bring about as one of the most fruitful preventives of war, and which it will be one of the first duties of the League of Nations to promote."

Following these quotations, the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment observe:—"Eleven years have passed since these representations were made. Is there not now resting upon all the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, an imperative obligation to make their representations good without delay, and should not these obligations prevail against all technical and temporary obstacles?"

THE CANTON-KWANGSI WAR

OPIUM SUGGESTED AS A FACTOR

(FROM OUR HONG-KONG CORRESPONDENT)

The origin of the war between Canton and Kwangsi has been the subject of much speculation and many of the guesses about it have been wide of the mark. The key to this, as to many other Chinese puzzles, seems to be opium.

Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces produce a great deal of opium, and long ago the leaders of Kwangsi found it easy to raise revenue by taxing Yunnan and Kweichow opium which had to pass through Kwangsi to find a market in the coast ports. In order to avoid the Kwangsi toll the Yunnanese a few years ago began sending opium to Kwangtung by aeroplane.

The air service apparently broke down last year, and when Yunnan decided to cooperate with Kwangtung in suppressing the Kwangsi clique and the "Ironsides," the fact that Yunnan could not get opium to the coast was a persuasive fact

CONDITION OF INDIA

INCREASE OF VIOLENCE

VICEROY'S ACTION

PRESS ORDINANCE REIMPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24

The Viceroy has found it necessary to issue two new Ordinances, re-enacting, with minor modifications, the Ordinance for the control of the Press and unauthorized newspapers and news-sheets, and the Ordinance regarding instigation to non-payment of taxes, both of which expired recently. A *Gazette Extraordinary* containing, with the texts of the new Ordinances, explanatory statements by the Viceroy, was issued late last night.

In reference to the Instigation Ordinance, the Viceroy draws attention to the situation in Gujarat, which does not improve, and says that attempts have lately been made to persuade people to withhold payment of the *chaukidari* [police] tax. If the efforts now being made in different parts of the country were to meet with any considerable measure of success, the consequences to the Administration would be grave.

"I am very conscious of the fact," the Viceroy says, "that economic conditions in the rural areas are a cause of much anxiety to those who are dependent on agriculture, and I know that the local Governments are giving most careful consideration to the problems created by the low values of agricultural produce. In promulgating this Ordinance it is my desire that the difficulties in which landowners and cultivators are placed shall not be increased by the mischievous activities of persons who are seeking to take advantage of economic conditions for their own ends, regardless of the consequences to those whom they purpose to mislead."

Dealing with the new Press Ordinance, the Viceroy says there has lately been a serious increase in premeditated crimes committed by those who have rejected the methods of non-violence.

"There is no room for doubt," the Viceroy says, "that inflammatory writings in the Press both stimulate recruitment to the revolutionary movement and incite to the commission of violent crimes. . . . It is again the policy of many newspapers consistently to encourage the civil disobedience movement, and thus to foster conditions of disorder, while others, which suspended publication while the Ordinance was in force, are again giving direct or indirect incitement to violent and revolutionary crime."

The Viceroy declares that it is his earnest hope that the Round-Table Conference will bring to India a permanent solution of her political troubles, and, in regard to both Ordinances, expresses regret that before taking the new step he could not await the meeting of the Central Legislature. It is his Government's intention to bring the matter before it at the earliest opportunity.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY

Those in touch with affairs are aware how anxious Lord Irwin and his advisers have been to refrain from taking new extraordinary measures on the lines of the reimposed Ordinances. It was evidently hoped that the Round-Table Conference would announce some achievement which would dispel the revolutionary atmosphere with which Mr. Gandhi's mixture of religion and politics has surrounded Indian politics, and that the Administration would be able to carry on without fresh special action until it could approach the Central Legislature for such new powers as it needed. There is ground for thinking that this hope was one of the reasons why the Government decided to summon the Legislature for its winter Session a fortnight earlier than usual. Above all, the Government has been inspired by the greatest anxiety to avoid any action which might disturb the even course of the deliberations of the Round-Table Conference. Circumstances have proved too strong, however. The resoluteness and pertinacity with which the Congress has carried its agitation into the villages and the eagerness with which the Congress Press has returned to the dangerous courses from which the earlier Ordinance had restrained it were factors against delaying Government action further.

In the last two or three weeks there has been a recrudescence of all the worst features of Press propaganda which made the first Ordinance imperative. There has been widespread and bitter incitement to hate against the police and against the prison administrations and the campaign has been supported by a mass of obviously untruthful allegations. There has been a recurrence of open incitement to violence and of praise of people who have committed violent revolutionary acts. This month several small newspapers, which appear to exist merely to preach violent revolution, have reappeared. These signs of new trouble have been specially apparent in the Punjab and in Bengal. It is believed that the murder of Colonel Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, is directly traceable to the incitements contained in the new campaign, and now the Calcutta crime has been followed by the murderous attack on the Governor of the Punjab.

DISTRESS EXPLOITED

The new Ordinance against instigation to non-payment of taxes appears to be the outcome of intensive propaganda in the two regions of Gujarat and the United Provinces. The civil authorities are confident that they will be able to collect all but a small proportion of the revenue due from Gujarat this season, but agitators have induced large numbers of people to migrate from their villages to Baroda State. The peasants, disillusioned by the non-arrival of the millennium promised by Mr. Gandhi, have fallen easy victims to the campaign against the police and other officials, and in this state of sullen discontent are exploited by a succession of touring propagandists.

In the United Provinces Congress agents appear to be endeavouring to reproduce the Gujarat situation by preying upon the growing economic distress of the agricultural population owing to the collapse of produce prices. All the Provincial Governments are faced with an extremely difficult problem on account of this distress, and it provides widespread and genuine trouble, which Congress could hardly fail to exploit. Unofficial reports have long been current that, although the Government was suppressing outward demonstrations of law breaking in the towns, the Congress was zealously pressing its agitation in the villages. The results are now being seen.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA

PERSONAL TRIUMPH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26

Large crowds welcomed the Viceroy and Lady Irwin when their Excellencies appeared in the State procession at the Calcutta Races to-day. There are few finer spectacles than the approach of the Viceregal procession as it advances down the racecourse with the brilliant uniforms of the splendidly-mounted Bodyguard dancing amid the variegated colours of an Indian crowd. To-day the Viceregal entrance was preceded by the scarcely less magnificent procession of the Governor of Bengal, who drove in State from Government House and received the Viceroy as his Excellency alighted before the grand stand.

Their Excellencies were given a tumultuous welcome by one of the largest gatherings seen for years, and there was renewed enthusiasm when Lady Irwin presented the Viceroy's Cup to Sir Victor Sassoon, whose horse, Star of Italy, starting as an odds-on favourite, set the seal on a brilliant day by winning with distinction. To-night the Viceroy attended a ball at Government House.

Lord Irwin's visit to Calcutta and the several speeches which he has made here, both private and public, have removed many misunderstandings and markedly increased the respect in which his Excellency is held by all communities.

There can be no question that earlier in the year there was among sections of the European population in Calcutta a feeling that the Government of India was lacking in strength, and that under the influence of the Viceroy it had moved forward somewhat too hastily. There was a call, moreover, for sterner measures than those which Simla seemed inclined to sanction, and there was a definite feeling that Lord Irwin, while well-meaning, did not apprehend the seriousness of the political situation in Bengal or the views of the commercial community regarding it. Lord Irwin will emerge from his last winter visit to Calcutta as a popular Viceroy who has convinced the community not only of his personal sincerity but also of the wisdom of his policy.

SYMPATHY AND STRENGTH

His speech to the European Association was an elaboration of much that he had already said within the walls of the Bengal and Calcutta Clubs. It was delivered to a different audience, and followed upon the utterances of the Chairman, which were not wholly sympathetic to Indian claims and definitely favoured Moslems as against Hindus. Lord Irwin completely captured his hearers by his reasoned defence and explanation of his policy, and the effect is seen in the increasing recognition that behind his sympathy with Indian aspirations and his conviction that concession must be made to the spirit of nationalism is an unflinching determination to maintain the authority of the Government.

The holidays have prevented much comment in the Nationalist Press. What there is recognizes Lord Irwin's personal sincerity and desire to do right by India, but is accompanied by the inevitable comment that his actual policy falls far short of satisfying Indian demands.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—"After critically going through the speech, one cannot help feeling a certain degree of regret at the astounding failure to grasp the nature and implications of his own high preachings," and adds that his Excellency has spent five years of his life in vain if he thinks that the present Indian problem will be solved on the lines suggested by him.

The *Statesman*, which throughout has supported the Viceroy, observes that "the European community in Calcutta can take credit for having readjusted its opinions where it found that truth and fair play required such adjustment. After his speeches of the last few days, there is little excuse left for those who reckon without his sincerity, or depreciate the value of that sincerity in the work of Government, or mistake a just and far-sighted policy for weakness because its present strength is not proclaimed with noise and tumult."

Lord Irwin during his stay in Calcutta has won the admiration of everybody for the courage with which he has carried through a crowded programme of engagements in spite of a crippling attack of lumbago and in the face of the precautions for his safety taken by the Government of Bengal.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH ON INDIA

SIR T. CATTO'S DISCLAIMER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26

Sir Thomas Catto, the managing director of Andrew Yule and Co., has made the following statement in reply to Mr. Churchill's speech at the Cannon-street Hotel on December 11:—

Mr. Churchill is a great public figure. For that reason his recent City speech has been given undue prominence. Several hundred City men are stated to have been present, although I do not suppose that attendance necessarily indicated agreement with his views. Of that number I do not know what proportion has any business connexion with India; certainly hardly any of the names cabled to India as representative of the meeting have even a remote connexion with business in, or with, India. But in India the impression has been created that City men, and especially those connected with Indian business, have sympathy with the views expressed by Mr. Churchill.

May I as a City man associated with one of the greatest of British-Indian businesses be allowed to say publicly that I, for one, entirely dissociate myself from such unreasonable outbursts which indicate an entire misconception of the whole Indian problem. I am sure that business men deplore such speeches. They are detrimental to our interests and to the best interests of India and the Empire. At a time like this they are additionally unfortunate. The future government of India is in the melting pot. Many are working for that future to give India her rightful place within the Empire and an opportunity for political development less restricted than in the past.

Lord Irwin has created the atmosphere which makes that ideal possible, and in its realization lies the possibility of future content in India. That must be best for India, and what is best for India is best for business—both British and Indian—in the long run. Those to whom Mr. Churchill's speech may appeal understand little of the problems of India to-day; among those who do understand I find not the slightest support for his views or what the Calcutta *Statesman* so pertinently calls his unreasoning prejudice in saying to India "As you were."

DELHI BOMB EXPLOSION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.—A bomb explosion occurred in Delhi Central Station this morning, one person being fatally wounded and two others injured.

The bearer in charge of the second-class waiting room, finding some unclaimed luggage, decided to remove it to the luggage office. As he was about to enter the lift a cigarette case fell from one of the articles he was carrying, and a loud explosion followed. Both arms of the lift boy were blown off and two bearers were seriously injured.

A man in the waiting-room was detained by the police, who also stopped all access to the station.—*Reuter.*

JUNGLE FIGHTING IN BURMA

BRITISH OFFICIAL MURDERED

TROOPS DISPATCHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 26

About 500 malcontents armed with guns, spears, and *dahs* (Burmese swords) are reported to have been roaming about the Tharrawaddy district since December 24, killing, burning, and looting. These raiders attacked a party of police, wounding five, but the police held their ground until their ammunition was exhausted and then retired. The raiders appear to have their headquarters in the jungle.

A party of the raiders surprised and murdered Mr. H. V. W. Fields-Clarke, a forest engineer, on the edge of the Pegu Yomas, and burnt the forest bungalow after taking Mr. Fields-Clarke's firearms. Military police under Captain Rust engaged in searching for Mr. Fields-Clarke engaged a party of the raiders, killing four and capturing two, but Captain Rust was slightly wounded. Another party of raiders attacked the military police post at Yedaik, but the detachment managed to withdraw during the night after inflicting casualties on the raiders. The sub-divisional officer and the township officer are missing. One company of the 15th Punjabis has been sent to Tharrawaddy, and one company of the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, followed to-day.

The cause of the trouble is said to be the unwillingness of the malcontents to pay their taxes, which they profess to be unable to do owing to the slump in the rice trade.

BURMA UNDER THE PRESS ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 26

The new Press Ordinance has been extended to Burma, where it seems to be badly needed.

Certain newspapers have lately been creating unrest by implying that a group of British rice millers here, known as the Bullinger Pool, has been wilfully depressing the unhusked rice market with Government assistance. Actually, the pool handles less than a third of the total rice crop, and claims to be concerned only to obtain legitimate milling hire.

The postponement of the British Government's declaration in regard to the separation of Burma has furnished another favourite text for sedition-mongers, who assert that the only argument Great Britain understands is pressure of the Gandhi type or the actual use of force. The Tharrawaddy rebellion is another example of what loose newspaper innuendoes can accomplish.

CONGRESS QUARREL IN BOMBAY

A STREET FIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 26

A quarrel has broken out among Bombay Congress leaders and is rapidly developing. It led the other day to a serious street fight between the two factions, each accusing the other of treachery. An almost entire cessation of hostile demonstrations in Bombay is the happiest result of the dissensions.

The police yesterday carried out simultaneous raids in order to arrest persons suspected of being concerned in running the local Congress organizations. They seized large quantities of documents and made 24 arrests. The case was heard to-day, when the arrested persons were charged with promoting and assisting in an unlawful organization. The case was adjourned.

The case against Mr. Vallabhai Patel has again been postponed on the application of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Patel said he did not propose to take part in the proceedings, but complained that by January 6 he would have been a month in custody, which was hard on a prisoner on trial. Ordinarily, he said, such cases could be finished in an hour and a half.

U.S. BANK FAILURES

SUPPOSED COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26

Officials of the State Department of Banking say that they have received from "surprisingly good sources" evidence of a Communist conspiracy against the banking system of this country.

Communists, it is said, have been plotting a "whispering campaign" designed to undermine public confidence in the banks, and from their centres spread rumours by telephone and word of mouth. Before the Bank of United States closed its doors the telephones of the city were busy with anonymous calls warning depositors to get their money out. On the night before the bank closed, while financial leaders were in midnight conference in Wall-street, an unknown woman went from house to house in the Bronx, waking people and urging them to withdraw their money.

Similar incidents preceded the failure of the Chelsea Bank. Again there were many anonymous telephone calls, and again in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn some persons, many of them known to be Radicals, went from shop to shop spreading the rumour that the bank was about to fail. From time to time, according to the banking officials, they changed the objective of their attack. Last Saturday there was a heavy run on another institution. Its origin the banking officials trace to Communists. It was only stopped before it became fatal by the intervention of the State Superintendent of Banking.

The supposed evidence has been handed to the District Attorney. The banking officials announce their suspicion that the Communists are in league with some brokers who are selling bank stocks short. They suggest that these brokers are being financed from Moscow.

M. POINCARE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 26

M. Poincaré's condition continues to improve. Although he has not yet been allowed to receive visitors he has entered the convalescent stage of his illness. Dr. Boidin continues to visit his patient daily.

40 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25

It is reported that more than 40 persons have been killed by an earthquake at the village of La Poma in the province of Salta, a mountainous region in the west of Argentina.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON

HEAVY HOLIDAY TRAFFIC

LARGE FOOTBALL CROWDS

Those courageous people who invariably profess to hope for "an old-fashioned Christmas" have again been disappointed. In London and district the weather on Christmas Day was distinctly mild, but it was none the less enjoyable. After the fogs of the earlier part of the month—no fewer than 15 out of the first 23 days of December are stated to have been foggy in the south-east of England—the fresh softness of the air and the occasional glimpses of the sun on Thursday came as a welcome relief. Unfortunately, the weather on Boxing Day was not so good. Steady rain set in early in the morning, and although this ceased soon after midday the conditions under foot were never pleasant. The air became colder, and snow was reported from some places in the north.

The fact of Christmas Day falling on a Thursday meant the prolongation until Monday of the holiday period for many City and other workers, and this, no doubt, accounted for the reports of the exceptionally heavy passenger traffic at the London stations of the main line railways. Traffic by road, too, showed no sign of diminution. On Christmas Eve and the morning of Christmas Day the roads leading out of London were crowded with motorists. To those who stayed at home London seemed to be almost empty, although the main streets were never quite deserted. The limited transport services that were running appeared to be fairly busy, and the customary church services were well attended. The Dean of St. Paul's preached at St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Foxley Norris, at Westminster Abbey, and the Bishop of Southwark in Southwark Cathedral.

BOXING DAY

On Boxing Day there was, of course, no lack of amusement. Out-of-doors, football matches drew large crowds, and such open spaces as Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath had many visitors. The parks were by no means deserted, and full advantage was taken of the cheap railway excursions into the country districts of Surrey, Kent, and the Thames Valley. Holiday traffic to the Continent was heavy, as, indeed, it had been earlier in the week. Large numbers of people left Victoria Station for the winter sports, and passenger traffic to Switzerland was said to be above the average. For those who were unable to go abroad, the indoor skating rinks in London and the suburbs afforded some compensation. The popularity of the covered ice rink seems to be still growing.

The great public collections and other recognized places of interest in London had many visitors. The Armouries at the Tower are always popular, as are also the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Yesterday, however, probably owing to the bad weather, the visitors to the Tower were not nearly so numerous as usual—570, as compared with 1,772 last year, and 852 in 1928. Other museum attendances yesterday were as follows:—

—	This year	Last year
British Museum	1,973	2,102
British Museum (Natural History) (up to 6 p.m.)..	1,103	*1,876
Imperial War Museum ..	1,653	981

* Up to 5 p.m.

IN THE HOSPITALS

GIFTS FROM THE KING AND QUEEN

Once again the staffs of the London hospitals worked hard to entertain their patients on Christmas Day, and charitable societies and funds did much benevolent work for the poor and afflicted.

The King sent a special donation to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Queen sent a gift for each of the 40 children in the wards. Every man in the hospital had a pipe and cigarettes and each woman a gift from Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, the treasurer, and his friends. The Mayor and Mayoress of Paddington and Admiral Taylor, M.P., were among the visitors on Christmas Day, which was celebrated by concerts in the wards given by several stage parties and the Welsh miners from the Grosvenor House Hotel.

The Queen and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, sent toys to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and the Prince of Wales, who is its Patron, sent a donation to the Christmas fund. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital. There were nearly a thousand children in the party at the London Hospital.

Middlesex Hospital was visited by Prince Arthur of Connaught (the chairman of the hospital), Princess Arthur, and their son.

CHRISTMAS ITEMS

DISTRIBUTIONS OF CHARITY

For the forty-third year the Regent-street Polytechnic distributed parcels on Christmas Eve, providing no fewer than 4,500 families with Christmas dinners. Since its inception 42 years ago the Regent-street Polytechnic Christmas Dinner Fund Committee has supplied 117,000 families, representing 757,000 individuals, with these dinners.

On Christmas Day some 14,000 homeless men and women were given Christmas dinners in the Salvation Army institutions throughout Great Britain. Thirty-five thousand Christmas parcels and dinners were given to needy families in slums, and in all 100,000 people benefited from the Salvation Army Christmas activities.

An anonymous donor, who for some years past has provided generous Christmas gifts, known as "God's gifts," for the poor of Bromley in receipt of parish relief, has continued his benevolence this year, the recipients being given orders on shops for coal, food, or clothing.

About 1,200 necessitous cases in Colchester received extra Christmas fare as the result of a fund raised by the Mayor.

Following a long-standing custom, the ancient Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour, Southwark, during Christmas visited the college or hospital for poor persons at West Norwood, and were the guests of the collegians, the oldest of whom is 92 years of age.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DONCASTER

About 10.30 last night a Leicester to Leeds excursion train drawing out of Doncaster Station was involved in a collision with a goods train. The engine of the passenger train overturned, and five wagons of the goods train were derailed. Four persons were injured, but only one man, Harold George Binder, 39, of Bradford, driver of the excursion train engine, was detained in hospital.

PROSELYTISM IN ROME

PAPAL COMPLAINT

MIXED MARRIAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 26

The Pope's reply to the customary Christmas greetings of the College of Cardinals was this year of more than usual importance. In the ordinary survey of events of the past 12 months he incorporated a long passage complaining of "non-Catholic or even anti-Catholic proselytism in Italy," and another wherein he referred to the marriage of King Boris and Princess Giovanna and declared that the many false statements then circulated had made additionally opportune an encyclical upon Christian marriage which he had long been meditating and would issue within a few days. It is noteworthy that the Pope's address has been virtually ignored by the Roman Press, which either publishes the briefest summaries or omits any report of it altogether, though this silence may also be due in part to the Pope's severe condemnation of "egoistic and unbending nationalism."

After referring to the period of hardship through which the world was now passing, the Pope touched on the position and sufferings of the Church in Mexico, Russia, Siberia, and China, and then said:—"We cannot help seeing with daily sorrow the non-Catholic, and even anti-Catholic, proselytism which is being carried on in Italy and especially in Rome itself . . . in the presence of a law which allows non-Catholics to exercise cults other than Catholicism, but does not mention any right to proselytism and still less to an unbridled proselytism against the Catholic religion, the only religion of the State."

Supporting his arguments by reference to the Lateran Treaty and Concordat, the Pope claimed that this activity is inconsistent with the Act of Conciliation inasmuch as it is an offence against the person of the Pope and against the "sacred character" of Rome. This, the Pope maintained, was so obvious that the present tolerance must be due to an oversight or else to ignorance of the proselytism now being practised.

With reference to international relations, his Holiness said that it was difficult for peace to prevail between the nations "if in place of the old and genuine patriotism there should reign and be diffused an egoistic and unbending nationalism." He defined this as "hatred and envy in place of a mutual desire for good, distrust and suspicion in place of fraternal confidence, competition and strife in place of harmonious cooperation, ambitions for hegemony and empire in place of respect for and protection of all rights, including those of the weak and small." Reverting for a moment to the dangers of the anti-social and anti-religious propaganda, the Pope complained that these dangers were not being met with adequate measures of defence.

In referring to the Bulgarian Royal wedding the Pope, pointing out that the Church was intransigent on the subject of the guarantees required in the case of mixed marriages, said that in that case he had dealt not with any political personage or Government, but with the Royal contracting parties themselves, who had taken a formal and written undertaking recalling explicitly the relative canons and expressed in such terms as to inspire every confidence that the parties fully realized the import of their pledge and would carry it out with the perfect loyalty to be expected from Royalty. But false reports had been circulated of certain imaginary negotiations and absurd compromises, and above all of "solemn confessional celebrations studiously prepared so as to give to the general public all the appearance of renewing, or at least completing, a marriage that was already an accomplished and completed fact."

BULGARIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Dec. 26

The grievances referred to by the Pope, in his Christmas allocution, on the subject of the marriage of King Boris, were slow in becoming known here as the passages in question were not published in the Press. They have, however, caused little surprise in informed circles, as the dissatisfaction of the Vatican had been indicated by its refusal to allow the two Bulgarian Uniat Bishops to accept audiences of the King a few days after the wedding, and by the recent decision of the Holy See to recall Mgr. Roncalli, Titular Archbishop of Areopolis, the Apostolic Visitor in Bulgaria.

Bulgarian political and ecclesiastical leaders are indifferent to these actions as they maintain that it is the right and duty of the Autocephalous Church of Bulgaria to apply the Orthodox doctrine to a mixed marriage, and that the King and the Government are obliged to see that the Bulgarian Constitution is respected. Although there is no wish to labour these differences with the Vatican, it is pointed out that while the Pope may be right from his point of view the Bulgarian Church and State could not have behaved otherwise. King Boris, as a scrupulously constitutional monarch, would never think of departing from the Constitution to which he has sworn fidelity.

It is noted with keen satisfaction with what good grace Queen Ioanna has accepted the obligations involved by her position as Queen Consort and the popular traditions of her new country. The affection of the people for her Majesty is the deeper for it. As one result of the references to Bulgaria in the Papal Allocution, the Queen, who was to have attended a service at the Roman Catholic Church, did not go either yesterday or to-day.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

The Viceroy of India, with the Duke of Gloucester on board, arrived at Malta on Christmas Eve, and Sir John Du Cane, the Governor, and Sir Ernle Chatfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, went on board to welcome him. The Duke visited the palace and the Saint Antonio Gardens, and went on board the aircraft-carrier Glorious before embarking for Marseilles. He arrived at Marseilles yesterday and left at 4 p.m. by train for Calais.

MR. E. E. GENNER KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, Dec. 26

Mr. E. E. Genner, Fellow and Lecturer of Oriel College, and a late Fellow of Magdalen College and of Jesus College, was killed on Christmas Eve while cycling at Headington. He was struck by a motor-car while turning into a side road. It is said that the car skidded in trying to avoid him. He died in hospital later in the day. An inquest will be held by the University coroner.

* A memoir will be found on page 12.

DISPATCHES BY AIR MAIL CANCELLED

The Postmaster-General announces that owing to the cancellation of flights by the air companies concerned, the Belgian Night Air Mail will not operate on the night of December 31, and there will be no Air Mail dispatches to Scandinavia, Northern Europe, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, or North Africa on January 1, 1931.

UNSETTLED WEATHER

SNOW ON THE EAST COAST

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The weather was generally unsettled, and for the most part unseasonably mild throughout Christmas, but eastern England and Scotland experienced a brief spell of wintry weather yesterday, while a deep depression was approaching our north-west coasts.

On Christmas Eve, after an uneventful day's weather, a secondary depression approached the mouth of the Channel. This disturbance gave a spell of easterly winds over southern England and caused a rain area to extend northwards nearly to the Midlands. The rainfall was not as a rule large in amount except in the south coast districts, where nearly half an inch fell at many places between 5 p.m. on Christmas Eve and 9 a.m. on Christmas Day. The secondary depression moved south-eastwards to France in the course of the day, and afterwards a rapid rise of the barometer led to calm weather and clearer skies and a fall of temperature during the night that prepared the way for the more seasonable weather already mentioned.

Sleet or snow, with strong cold southerly or south-easterly winds, appears to have been general on and near to the East Coast from the Wash up to the Scottish border. At Harrogate it lay to a depth of 3in. for a time. Some snow also fell in Scotland, Eskdalemuir having a covering of rather more than an inch on the ground. At Ilkley, where the snow was rather heavy, the temperature yesterday had not risen above 35deg. by 5 p.m., but over most of the area affected comparatively mild weather set in as soon as the wind had veered to west behind the "trough line" of the depression, which was moving north-eastwards towards Scandinavia.

Another depression which is approaching from the Atlantic appears likely to be at least as intense as yesterday's. It is expected to cause strong winds or gales and wet weather in all districts to-day; an improvement is likely in the West in the course of the day which should extend to the eastern districts by Sunday.

HUNTING ABANDONED

Snow fell so heavily in Lincolnshire yesterday that hunting with some of the county packs had to be abandoned. Both the Belvoir and Burton were not able to draw, while the Brocklesby and Southwold hunted less than an hour in the blizzard. The day opened with a blinding snowstorm mingled with rain in Derbyshire.

The Rugby League match between Batley and Dewsbury, arranged to be played on the Batley ground yesterday, was postponed owing to a heavy snowstorm. A violent snowstorm prevailed over the East Yorkshire Wolds yesterday morning.

After a sunny Christmas Day weather in the Lake District broke down at midnight. A gale sprang up, followed by a snowstorm, which gave trouble in high parts of the district to motorists. On Boxing Day morning there were 3in. of snow lying in Windermere district. This was followed by a deluge of rain and sleet that stopped sporting fixtures.

The French ketch Arguenon (40 tons), bound from Poole to St. Malo, in ballast, went ashore within 100 yards of the Jubilee Clock on Weymouth Esplanade on Christmas morning. She entered Weymouth Bay owing to the breakdown of her auxiliary motor, and in a strong north-easterly breeze she dragged her anchor and went ashore on the sands at low tide. Her keel was firmly embedded in the shingle. Hotel guests rowed out to the ketch and gave the crew of three seasonable delicacies in the evening. The captain released the other members of the crew to attend a Christmas party at Weymouth Sailors' Hostel.

The Torbay lifeboat received two calls on Christmas morning. The first was in response to an S.O.S. from the steamer Cantenac, with propeller gone, 30 miles south-south-east of Berry Head. The lifeboat was recalled when seven miles off Berry Head as the Cantenac sent a wireless message that she was clear and that the steamer Irene was standing by. The Cantenac (645 tons gross) is owned by Worms and Co. and is registered at Havre.

The second call was for the Brixham herring boat Pollywake, with George Shipley aboard, in danger of drifting ashore on the Goodrington Sands, Paignton. Shipley was observed by the Torquay coastguards standing in the boat waving his hat. The lifeboat rescued him in a precarious plight owing to a broken oar rendering his boat helpless in a heavy sea.

IRON AND STEEL

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS

Analysing the November returns of British iron and steel imports and exports, the Empire Industries Association in its latest bulletin states that they "are the most startling ever published." The statement proceeds:—"For the first time on record, except during War time or coal disputes, the tonnage of iron and steel imported was greater than that exported. The figures were as follows:—Imports, 209,769 tons; exports, 203,919 tons."

The production figures, adds the bulletin, "emphasize even more strongly the tragic condition of the industry." Details are given as follows:—

—	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots and Castings
	Tons	Tons
Monthly average, 1913 ..	855,000	658,000
November, 1929 ..	631,400	815,000
November, 1930 ..	384,100	435,700

The imports of steel alone were approximately 184,000 tons of all forms. Allowing for losses in the processes of manufacture from the ingot to the higher forms, it is not too much to say, in the opinion of the Association, that the imports of steel were equivalent in weight of ingots to half our production. "This," concludes the statement, "is the deplorable pass to which Free Trade has brought one of our greatest and oldest industries."

LORD MELCHETT

Lord Melchett, who has been ill for several weeks with phlebitis, has had a relapse, and his condition gives cause for some anxiety. In October Lord Melchett was obliged to cancel all his engagements for several weeks owing to his illness. He is now confined to his bed at his house in Lowndes-square, S.W.

Statements were issued concerning his illness during the past three days. On Wednesday evening it was stated:—"Little change in condition to-day; but if anything a slight improvement." Thursday's report was "Condition favourable," and yesterday morning it was stated that he had had a fairly comfortable night, and that his condition remained unchanged.

A bulletin issued last night stated:—"Lord Melchett's condition is unchanged and still gives cause for anxiety."

INVALIDS

Sir James Barrie, who during the last few days has been suffering from a slight chill, was stated last night to be progressing favourably.

Lady Apsley, who is in Cirencester Hospital with a dislocated spine, after a hunting accident, had a fairly comfortable night on Thursday, and her general condition shows a slight improvement.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, who underwent a successful blood transfusion on Tuesday, passed a restful day on Thursday, and her condition was stated yesterday to have generally improved.

CONSTITUTION OF MONACO

ELECTED COUNCILS SUSPENDED

THE PRINCE'S DECREE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NICE, Dec. 26

The Prince of Monaco has dissolved the elected bodies of the Principality and suspended some of the constitutional guarantees. The Prince's Decree, which was promulgated this morning, is as follows:—

Whereas, under the guise of normal political controversy carried on under a régime of free speech and discussion, party rivalries, degenerating into personal quarrels, have for some months given rise to demonstrations and disorders which have caused grave prejudice to public order and to the regular administration of the country, and have consequently damaged the economic life and the general interest of the Principality.

And whereas this disorder, on December 22, 1930, took a form which can no longer be tolerated;

Having regard to the attitude of the Monegasque elected bodies, and considering that the suspension of certain constitutional provisions is clearly the only measure which can restore calm and pave the way to settlement by the cooperation of all men of good will;

We decree the following:—

Article 1.—The decree of January 5, 1911, as modified by the decree of November 18, 1917, which granted a constitutional organization, is suspended in so far as it concerns the Legislative and Communal powers.

Article 2.—The functions conferred on the National Council by the above decrees will be exercised in a consultative capacity by the Council of State.

Article 3.—The functions conferred on the Municipal Council and on the Communal Council by the law of May 3, 1920, will be exercised by a Special Delegation the position of which will be fixed by decree of the Sovereign.

The eight members of the Special Delegation were appointed to-day. M. Piette, the Minister of State, afterwards presented them to the Mayor of Monaco and his three assistants, and the transfer of powers was made at the Hôtel de Ville.

The Prince's decision was very well received by the population, especially the French colony. The Decree, though it suspends the elected bodies, does not involve any restriction of public liberty. It should ensure a state of tranquillity in the Principality during the winter season which is now beginning. The consultative Chamber of Economic Interests, which represents the foreign community in Monaco, to-day published a loyal address to the Prince in which it appealed to his Highness to establish the settled conditions which were necessary for the well-being of the Principality.

£100,000 FOR DUNDEE ROYAL INFIRMARY

PART OF A RESIDUARY GIFT

Dundee Royal Infirmary has received the gift of a cheque for £100,000, this being a payment on account of the bequest by the late Mrs. Marryat, of Dundee, of one-half of the residue of her estate to the governors of the infirmary, to be funded for the purposes of that institution and the Sidlaw Sanatoriums.

Mrs. Marryat was the sister and heiress of the late Sir James Caird, of Dundee. Both she and her brother were generous public benefactors, the money which they gave between them for public purposes amounting to nearly £1,000,000.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.45
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.15
Brixton	DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT	2 & 7.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	A BUSINESS MARRIAGE	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	A PAIR OF TROUSERS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	ALADDIN	2 & 8
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	CARPET SLIPPERS	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	LAND OF THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING	2.30 & 6.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	CINDERELLA	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	2.30 & 8.30
Little	CAVIARE	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	ROBINSON CRUSOE	2 & 7.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	2.45 & 8.45
New	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Palladium	PETER PAN	2.15
People's	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	NUMBER SEVENTEEN	2.30 & 8.30
Rudolf Steiner	NEW CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME	2.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	ALICE IN WONDERLAND	2.30
	WONDER BAR	8.15
Scala	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	HANSEL AND GRETEL	2.30 & 7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETI

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh westerly to strong southerly or south-westerly winds, reaching gale force locally; cloud increasing and lowering, rain in afternoon, showers later; rather mild, becoming cooler.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled, with strong winds and rain at times or showers. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Christmas exodus from London was unusually heavy this year, probably as a result of the extra long holiday secured by many people through Christmas Day falling on a Thursday. The usual hospital and other charitable activities took place. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family sent gifts to hospitals. (p. 10)

Snow fell yesterday in many parts of England, especially on the East Coast. (p. 10)

A memorandum has been submitted to the Committee on the Powers of Ministers by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee. (p. 7)

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Limited, are taking action to prevent an alleged infringement of their Royal Letters Patent for the printing and publication of the Authorized Version of the Bible. (p. 7)

Mr. E. E. Genner, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, was killed while cycling near Headington on Christmas Eve. (p. 10)

Notices to be given to 2,000 miners in collieries near Barnsley, Yorkshire, have been withheld in view of efforts that are being made to keep the men at work. (p. 7)

The provisions of Part II. of the Road Traffic Act, which comes into operation on January 1, are dealt with in an article on Third Party Risks. (p. 12)

A cheque for £100,000 has been received by Dundee Royal Infirmary as a payment on account of one-half of the residuary estate of the late Mrs. Marryat, of Dundee. (p. 10)

Correspondence which has passed between Sir John Seymour-Lloyd, chairman of the Rural Surrey Defence Association, and Sir Edward Holland, chairman of the special committee appointed by the Surrey County Council to undertake the review of the districts in Surrey, is published. (p. 5)

Six men were injured on Christmas morning in an explosion at the works of Scottish Dyes, Limited, situated between Falkirk and Grangemouth. (p. 12)

A bunch of Australian waratah flowers has been brought to England preserved in ice. (p. 13)

Leeds City and District Canine Association Show was held yesterday. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Ordinances dealing with the Press and with instigation to non-payment of taxes in India, which recently expired, have been re-enacted with minor modifications. The Viceroy has issued a statement in which he says that "inflammatory writings in the Press both stimulate recruitment to the revolutionary movement and incite to the commission of violent crimes." (p. 10)

A British Forest Officer, Mr. Fields-Clarke, has been murdered in Burma by members of a large gang of outlaws who are raiding from the jungle and have twice engaged the Police with casualties on both sides. A company of The Buffs and a company of the 15th Punjabis have been sent up country to deal with the raiders. (p. 10)

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin were given a tumultuous welcome when they attended the Calcutta Races yesterday. Our Correspondent says the Viceroy's visit and speeches have removed many misunderstandings about the Government's policy and markedly increased the respect in which he is held by all communities. (p. 10)

In his Christmas Allocution to the College of Cardinals the Pope complained of the non-Catholic, and even anti-Catholic proselytism now being carried on in Rome, and referred to the difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the Bulgarian Royal wedding. (p. 10)

The Prince of Monaco has suspended that part of the Monégasque Constitution which applies to the two elected Councils in the Principality, the National and the Communal. The nominated Council of State will temporarily undertake the legislative duties of the former: Commissioners have been appointed to do the work of the latter. (p. 10)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Kempton Park yesterday. (p. 3)

Arsenal won two matches during the Christmas holidays and now occupy a strong position at the head of the League Association football championship. (p. 4)

Blackheath beat the Racing Club de France in a Rugby football match on the Rectory Field yesterday by 17 points to 5. (p. 4)

The Oxford v. Cambridge ski-ing match was concluded at St. Moritz yesterday. Cambridge won three events, but the match is as yet undecided. (p. 12)

The first Test Match between M.C.C. and South Africa was begun at Johannesburg. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The New York Bank rate; Treasury Bill Results; Payment of the Overdue Rio State Coupon; Tin Producers' New Agreement; Artificial Silk Companies' Losses; a Baltic Trade Agreement; and Unremunerative Freight Charters. (p. 15)

In Lombard-street on Wednesday day-to-day loan rates were unaltered. A large amount was borrowed from the Bank of England over the turn of the year. As a result of the fall in the New York Bank rate, discount rates declined. The Bank sold £199,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate advanced. Swiss francs and German marks were cheaper. There was a further decline in the Argentine rate. Gold fell ½d. to 85s. 11½d. per oz. and silver 1-16d. to 14⅞d. (p. 15)

The Stock Markets on Christmas Eve were good in tone. The outstanding movement was a sharp rise in Gilt-edged securities, demand for which was stimulated by the reduction made in the New York Bank rate. (p. 15)

FORCING THE PACE

The coming year is evidently intended to be critical in Russia. Weapons are being sharpened and loins are being girded in every department of the Communist organization for an intensification of the struggle at home and abroad. The simmering dissensions within the party have been temporarily stilled, and STALIN, whose headstrong violence is distrusted by many of the older members, as it was distrusted by LENIN while he was still alive, is now more than ever the supreme dictator. RYKOFF, the last of the veterans to hold any prominent post, has, like TROTSKY, ZINOVIEFF, BUKHARIN, TOMSKY, and others before him, been definitely excluded from the party councils. Till the other day he was President of the Council of People's Commissars, technically, that is to say, Prime Minister, though already shorn of any real influence; but he has been deprived of that post as well as expelled from the Politbureau of the Communist Party, and his place has been given to MOLOTOFF, a follower of STALIN'S and, MR. HENDERSON may be reminded, one of the leading members of the Communist International. MOLOTOFF was one of the authors of the programme drawn up by the Executive of the Comintern in 1928 for subversive agitation in foreign countries, and he is moreover one of the strongest advocates of the extermination of the individual farmer and of the immediate and complete collectivization of agriculture. STALIN'S campaign against the *kulaks*—peasants who have been unfortunate enough to make their small holdings successful—which was called off by the dictator himself last spring because it threatened to culminate in complete disorganization of the countryside, was resumed with redoubled vigour a couple of months ago, increasing the area under collective cultivation and reinforcing with fresh hordes of dispossessed peasants the slave camps employed in timber getting in the North. RYKOFF doubted the wisdom of this policy and, so far as he dared, endeavoured to keep its execution within some kind of bounds. MOLOTOFF knows no doubts and is impatient of all restraints. His influence in his new post will be used in favour of thoroughness and ruthlessness in the internal struggle. As his record in his last post shows, he is equally sound, from STALIN'S point of view, in the underground warfare against foreign Governments, and his promotion is one of many indications that the Russian Communist Party is anxious to speed up its agitation for the world revolution which, in the orthodox Bolshevist view, can alone ensure the permanence of the revolution in Russia. The Russian Press is devoting more and more of its space to the doings and the successes of Communist agents abroad, especially in India and China.

One of the worst features of the recent farcical "trial" in Moscow was the attempt to represent foreign countries as engaged in a conspiracy to invade Russia. France made a vigorous protest as soon as the allegations against French statesmen and officials were published, and even long-suffering MR. HENDERSON was stirred in the end to make representations to the Soviet Government. But the myth of foreign military plots and contemplated foreign intervention has proved too useful for Communist purposes for there to be any question of its abandonment. Having succeeded with it in rousing a storm of hatred against Western Europe in Russia, the Communist organizations are now exploiting it in their propaganda in foreign countries. A week ago the executive committee of the Profintern, the Red Trade Union International, a sister-organization of the Comintern, and equally a subservient creature of the Russian Communist Party, sent fresh instructions to its "sections" in London, Paris, and other European capitals requesting them to establish fresh bases among British and French soldiers, sailors, engineers, airmen, members of tank and armoured car units, and workers in munition factories "in order to extend among them further systematic and active work in defence of the "U.S.S.R." Agitators are especially instructed to "unmask" the British and French General Staffs and to persuade their dupes that the Western Governments really are engaged in a conspiracy to make war on Russia. These instructions are thought sufficiently important by the Russian Communist authorities, not only to be sent abroad but also to be given space both in *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, and in *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist Party. Possibly they may lead to some further mild representations from MR. HENDERSON; but the Russians are not likely to let that possibility affect them in any way. They took MR. HENDERSON'S measure from the weakness which he showed during the negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations, and all his dealings with them since that time have confirmed their original estimate. They feel sure that the British Government will go on allowing them both to draw on the credit of the British taxpayer through the Export Credits Scheme to finance their Five-Year Plan and to upset British markets by dumping in this country goods produced by slave labour working under horrible conditions. And so long as these facilities are not endangered they will continue to treat every British protest with contemptuous indifference, whether it refers to subversive propaganda or to the disorganization of British industry.

The intensification, noticeable even before the Moscow trial, of anti-foreign agitation in Russia, has now reached an extraordinary pitch. If we are to judge from the Russian Press, the Soviet Government is actively preparing for a foreign war. An armed conflict between Soviet Russia and the "capitalist" countries has always been represented as inevitable by the Bolshevist leaders, except during the period when the party, disheartened by the palpable failures of Communism, was pursuing LENIN'S New Economic Policy. The warlike note has become insistent again since that policy has been abandoned, and under STALIN there is a drive more intense than ever towards complete Communism. The existing peace is described in Moscow as a mere *peredyshka*, or breathing space. For months past there has scarcely been a public speech by an important member of the Government or the party without a reference to preparations for "the coming war." The war is represented as a war of defence against invading armies from the West, and the masses in Russia are being persuaded by every possible means that European Governments are conspiring to fall upon the Soviet Union and dismember it; the danger indeed is insistently impressed upon a credulous people through the newspapers, the theatres, the cinemas and wireless broadcasts, as well as by lecturers in clubs and factories. Nor is the material preparation less energetic than the psychological. The Five-Year Plan was largely designed to increase the military strength of the country, and VOROSHILOFF, the Commissar for War, in a recent address to the Communist Congress, has given some significant figures of the progress which is being made in this respect. Important reforms are being carried out in the organization of the Red Army, which is being made politically more trustworthy by increasing the proportion of town workers in the ranks and by diminishing the number of peasants. A Defence League, the *Osoaviakhim*, formed in 1927, and now boasting over 4,000,000 registered members, devotes its energies to stimulating the martial spirit of the people and to encouraging every kind of preparation for war. It claims, for instance, by means of military schools and special courses to have trained during 1929 some 40,000 women for various kinds of war work. What is the meaning of all this feverish activity? Whatever they may tell their followers the Communist leaders themselves are far too well-informed to believe in the fairy tales they invented for the Moscow trial, and have been repeating ever since. They know that no foreign Government is plotting war against them, and that there is not the remotest chance of any attempt at European intervention in their internal affairs. It may be that they have to keep their people in a white heat of excitement to enable them to bear the privations imposed upon them, and that they find this war propaganda the most effective means for the purpose. That is on the whole, perhaps, the most likely explanation. But it may be that they think developments possible in which it might suit them to plunge the country into war to avert danger to themselves from the growing popular discontent. That is a possibility which it would be prudent not to leave out of account, especially in view of the high pressure at which the Communist machine is now being driven.

National Savings

After the season of Christmas, a time of beneficent spending which no right-thinking person would wish to grudge, our thoughts turn naturally with the approach of the New Year to the less exhilarating but no less salutary duty of saving. Since 1916, when it was first started, the National Savings Movement, of which GENERAL SEELY is the chairman, has performed a very useful work in encouraging thrift, especially among those whose margin for saving is small. Early in the New Year the movement will celebrate the purchase of the thousand millionth certificate, which will be presented to HIS MAJESTY the KING, who will be graciously pleased to send a message by the PRINCE of WALES to the gathering which will be convoked to celebrate the occasion. In spite of the adverse times through which the country has been passing, a total amount of nearly £500,000,000 of investments in Savings Certificates remains to the credit of the people—which in itself is no mean achievement on the part of the small investor. Moreover, in addition to the sums actually invested in Certificates, the National Savings Movement has stimulated saving through several other channels, such as the Post Office and the Trustee Savings Banks. A new scheme, for instance, has recently been approved of for the Army by which soldiers will be encouraged to build up deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, and afterwards to invest their further savings in National Savings Certificates. The public schools have also been invited to take part in the movement. Earlier in the week GENERAL SEELY was able to announce at the Headmasters' Conference that thirty-three headmasters, in addition to the nineteen schools which already have savings schemes in operation, had signified that they would give the movement a trial during the coming term. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of a development of this kind. The establishment of the habit of saving early in youth is the surest guarantee of a thrifty manhood; for saving is something which does not usually come naturally to the ordinary man. Only too often it has to be learned, if it is learned at all, by bitter experience later in life.

In these days, when great accumulations of capital for the benefit of industry are more and more being prevented by a system of vindictive taxation, the thrift of the small man is of double importance. For it is only by saving that the requirements of our national industries—to say nothing of the constant stream of external lending by which our foreign commerce has been sustained and our people have been fed—can in the long run be met. The part played by the small investor in the economic life of the country is thus more important than ever before. But the great maxim of the poet LUCRETIUS, *divitiae grandes homini sunt vivere parce*, applies no less forcibly to Governments than it does to private persons. So long as the State sets a flagrant example of public profligacy, it is idle to expect that the citizens of a country will practise the self-denial which common prudence shows to be necessary. For once the State has deliberately taken upon itself the function of redistribution, it destroys at one blow both the incentive and the ability to save. Taxation dries up the fountain of accumulation at the very source, and the illusion of a bottomless public purse removes all stimulus to private effort. A once popular author, now treated with the genial contempt of ignorance, SAMUEL SMILES, observed wisely enough that no laws can make the thriftless prudent; it may yet remain for a later generation to discover how easily Socialist legislation can render improvident those who would otherwise have been ready enough to help themselves. It is no doubt reassuring to find that so far, in spite of everything, the saving habits of the small investor have not seriously been impaired, but it is no less important to remember that without public parcimony private thrift will in the end prove unavailing.

Danger from the Common Cold

The Christmas season this year has happily been an unusually healthy one. The country at the moment is free of epidemic disease, and such figures of morbidity as are available indicate that no abnormal rise in the incidence of the winter ailments has taken place. It has to be remembered, however, that Christmas marks the beginning of the official winter, which extends until March 22, and that it is within this period that most epidemics of colds and other respiratory troubles develop and run their course. The probability seems to be that these epidemics are determined to a great extent by the presence or absence of influenza, but the weather undoubtedly plays a part. Cold weather, not so much perhaps from its quality of coldness as from its effect in causing people to crowd together in small spaces, is usually attended by outbreaks of illness; open weather, on the other hand, and contrary to proverbial wisdom, is usually healthy. He would be optimistic in a high degree who believed that the winter now begun will lack its share of northerly or north-easterly winds, its frosts and its fogs. These hardships will doubtless be imposed as in former years, and will bring with them their accustomed distresses unless measures of prevention are taken in advance.

Let it be confessed at once that means of preventing winter ailments are not easily available. The spread of these diseases is usually so rapid that they have established themselves before an effective opposition can be organized. Medical science again is without effective weapons, though some success appears to have attended the use of vaccines against pneumonia. It follows that if the public would escape it must defend itself by the application of such rules of hygiene as are within its knowledge. Of these the most important is the avoidance of infection. It is agreed that every victim of the common cold, for example, spreads infection within an area of a few feet from his person. This region of danger ought to be avoided with diligence and without respect to the feelings of the afflicted person. For the victims of colds trespass on the rights of their fellows when they leave their bedrooms and ought to be shunned as dangerous persons. Colds are the fertile mothers of bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, and pneumonia. The time has come when, in public vehicles, in business offices, and in places of amusement, people with colds ought to be treated as enemies of the public safety.

Brown Paper and String

In spite of the depression in trade it has been a good old-fashioned brown-paper Christmas. Holly-berries were few; by those who are interested in that vegetable, mistletoe was reported scarce; there was no snow in most parts, and not enough rime to make it worth the robins' while to sit for their portraits on sparkling Christmas cards. Nevertheless, it was a good old-fashioned brown-paper Christmas. That is to say that every household has been littered with enough used and crumpled brown-paper to cover Brown Willy six inches deep all over, and enough tangled, knotted, and scrappy string to stretch from Threadneedle-street to Cordoba. Of all man's petty economies, the hoarding of brown paper and string is the most laborious and the most futile. Not even burning the fingers in relighting an old match to save striking a new one, instead of saving a whole pipeful of tobacco by not smoking it, is economically so unsound. Hours are spent in rolling up the string into neat coils and putting it into a box, where it very soon gets as tangled as if it had never been arranged. Hours yet more in number are spent in sorting and smoothing and folding the paper, and stuffing it into a cupboard or a drawer, out of which it is always crawling and sliding and tumbling with the adroit pertinacity of a small child that is bored with its cot. And some days or weeks or months hence, hours will be spent in searching through the whole rubbishy accumulation for the right piece of paper, the right length of string for the purpose in hand, and they will not be found. Then more time must be spent in shovelling it all back again, and good money must be spent on new sheets of paper and new balls of string.

Nowadays, depression or no, many more presents are given than there were a few decades ago. But in the modest (though prosperous) Victorian days a dozen times as many presents as are customary to-day would have made only half as great a show in the wrappings and the trappings. In that rude and simple age, men, women, and even children were content with one sheet of brown paper, a sufficient quantity of plain string, and, if any label, then one of the common kind that was used for luggage. But now there must be not only the outer brown paper; but within it there must also be corrugated paper; and then perhaps paper with a pattern on it in many colours; and after that a cardboard box as gay as JOSEPH'S coat, before the recipient comes to the very gift. And for string (when it is not replaced with strips of sticky paper which saves a lot of trouble by declining by any means to be hoarded) there must be tape with holly-berries or robins on it; and the most innocent child will feel aggrieved if there are not two or three bright labels, wittily forbidding the opening of the parcel before Christmas Day, or expressing suitable sentiments about "Χριστος" or Yuletide. All this means that there is more hoarding than ever, because, of course, it would be such a pity to throw away this charming box or that pretty piece of ribbon; and the coloured paper will come in so useful for some purpose or other that is never clearly imagined and is not likely ever to become actual. Economists differ about the cause of this lavishness in packing. Some ascribe it to the conscientiousness of the vendors; others to the greed of the buyers, who, now that prices are high, expect a great deal for their money; while a third and perhaps more scientific school maintains that it is all mere eye-wash, designed to distract attention from the poor quality of the modern product nestling so coyly at the heart of the multiple sheath. Be that as it may, this has been a brave old-fashioned brown-paper Christmas; and at the same time as rich in gay litter as the youngest domestic rebel could desire.

MEMBERS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS

OBJECTIONS TO P.R.

LOSS OF PERSONAL CONTACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am very reluctant to rush in upon a controverted party issue. I am the more reluctant because upon this particular issue of Proportional Representation I am bound to disagree with thinkers and statesmen whose opinions on other issues I honour and accept. But Proportional Representation is a national as well as a party issue; and I would therefore ask your permission to say some words on its national aspects and its possible national consequences.

I assume that representative institutions are intended to serve two purposes. The first is the selection for a seat in Parliament of persons who are personally known to their constituents at the time of their selection and personally command the confidence of their constituents. The second is the maintenance of personal contact, after selection, between the members selected and their constituencies—in other words, between Parliament and public opinion. Proportional Representation must accordingly be judged, upon the assumption I make, by its bearing upon these purposes.

Now, so far as I can see, it does not aid, but it militates against, the achievement of these purposes. It means a multiple constituency: and that, in turn, means a party list instead of a personal candidature. The elector ceases to choose persons and he ceases to remain in personal contact with persons. A constituency of over 300,000 electors will choose a party list, or rather it will choose among party lists; and it will remain in contact (if it can be called contact) with a collection of divers persons selected from the different party lists. I prefer, and I shall always continue to prefer, a system of single-member constituencies in which a manageable constituency of nearly 50,000 electors chooses a man and remains in contact with the man it has chosen.

The matter does not stop here. It is argued that the Alternative Vote means bargaining in constituencies, and that such bargaining is a bad thing. It may also be argued that Proportional Representation means bargaining in Parliament—bargaining after the election, behind the back of the electorate, in order to form a *bloc* which will support a Government—and that such bargaining is a worse thing. Proportional Representation is a child of the multiplication of parties. It is also the parent of a still greater multiplication of parties. The multiplication of parties means the bargaining of parties; and the bargaining of parties is one of the worst curses of representative institutions.

Nor does the matter stop here. Proportional Representation is a slippery slope; and when you once begin to glide you glide a long way. Some countries, for example, which have adopted the system will not allow the elector to vote for a person at all. He is only allowed to vote for a whole party list, and for nothing else; and one of the elementary purposes of representative institutions is thus entirely defeated. This is not all. When you have once started with "simple" Proportional Representation you find yourself driven by the zeal of party into a demand for "integral" Proportional Representation. You find that even with a multiple constituency returning seven members you may be left with, say, 40,000 votes which have been idle and have not returned a member because they are not sufficient to form a "quota." You find that this is the case in, say, 20 of your multiple constituencies, and that you are thus left with 800,000 idle votes. You cry aloud that this is unfair, and you demand the correction of this injustice by the creation of a new system of "national lists" and by the return of members from the "national list" who have no local constituency whatever. In this way another of the elementary purposes of representative institutions—the maintenance of contact between the member and the constituency—also goes by the board.

I read the other day in an article by a German student of politics that

the introduction of Proportional Representation, particularly in the form of voting by lists with very large electoral districts, has a prejudicial effect on the quality of the members. Large districts prevent the member from coming into contact with his constituents.

I read also, in another article, the pregnant saying, by another German student, that under Proportional Representation "in practice the people has resigned its power into the hands of the political parties which dominate Parliament." Those who have used, and are using, Proportional Representation give a testimony about it which is worth the consideration of those who are enamoured of its untried virtues.

The Liberal Party has been the party of the people, of liberty, of a wide suffrage, of free elections. I have been proud to follow its lead. I dearly hope that it will not, because at the moment it is a minority party, espouse a programme in order to increase its party strength, which is contrary to its own vital principles. That would indeed be "Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas." I remember that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he was a member of a minority party—a small minority party—published, in 1909, a work on "Socialism and Government." He dealt with Proportional Representation in that work, but he dealt with it only to condemn it, though it might well have served the immediate interest of his party. "It is," he said, "a method of election for securing the representation of fragments of political thought and desire, and for inviting those fragments to coalesce after, and not before, elections." It may be said that Mr. MacDonald, if he belonged to a small party in 1909, knew that it was destined for a day of greater things, and was writing for that day. And it may be said that Liberalism seems destined for a day of small things and has to arrange for that day. There may be some justice in such contentions. But it remains true that the Labour Party, even in its minority days, abstained from craving the oxygen of Proportional Representation. And perhaps it also remains true—at any rate, it is the writer's sincere belief—that the Liberal Party, whatever its members, is a healthy and vigorous party which needs no oxygen to revive or to sustain its life.

Yours obediently,
ERNEST BARKER.

YEW TREES FOR UNITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the belief that cheap electricity would bring the greatest good to the greatest number we dwellers in rural Surrey watched without complaint the pylons striding up and down the sides of the hills, over the commons, and down and along the valleys, and even while the Surrey County Council were zealous in preserving the ancient yew trees called "The Druids' Walk" we allowed the Electricity Board to tear up other ancient yews which marked the track of the Pilgrims' Way at the foot of Box Hill.

We were told we should get electricity at ½d. a unit, and could use it for warming, for lighting, for cooking, and for wireless; now we are told that cheap electricity in this district will cost just 15 times as much—namely, 7½d. a unit. Was it for this that the progress of civilization has sacrificed yew trees for units?

I remain, your faithful servant,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Burford, Dorking, Dec. 23.

THE ALPINE HOLIDAY

WINTER UNDER THE SUN

THIS YEAR'S SPORT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MÜRREN

The Winter Sports season in the Alps has opened with an abundance of sun and frost, but, at the time of writing, with a somewhat sparse mantle of snow. Consequently the skaters and curlers are better pleased than the skiers. A few years ago skaters were complaining bitterly that ski-ing was stealing all the young people from the rinks, but the opening of ice-rinks in London has already produced a welcome flow of recruits for the Swiss rinks. These London rinks, so far from keeping skaters at home, are inspiring them with a strong desire to practise their art in a Swiss setting. No indoor rink can provide an adequate substitute for Alpine sun and Alpine air.

Winter sports centres may be classified from many different points of view. There are the centres where most people are engaged in watching, and there are centres where most people are engaged in doing. No centre provides more impressive spectacles than St. Moritz, where a thousand watch the Cresta for every one who dares the perils of Scylla and Charybdis. On the other hand, the Oberland contains far more racers than spectators. Again, centres may be divided into those in which visitors are left to their own devices, and those in which beginners are shepherded into the

paths of ski-ing virtue. One may admire the missionary zeal of the Ski Club of Great Britain and the work which the club has done to raise the standard of British ski-ing, and yet find a subtle charm in those hotel notice boards which are innocent of any announcement about tests, and which are only adorned with statements to the effect that if the person who removed by mistake a pair of goloshes from the lounge would kindly return the same the owner would be much obliged.

The novice, however, would be well advised to spend his first season in a centre where instruction is well organized. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Arlberg School, one thing at least is certain. Hannes Schneider was one of the first to organize an efficient system of teaching large numbers of pupils. A ski-ing school has been inaugurated this winter at Mürren on similar lines, excepting that the Telemark, which is viewed with irrational disfavour at St. Anton, is encouraged and taught in the Oberland.

RAILWAYS AND SKI-ING

Ski-ing centres may also be divided into funicular and touring centres. A funicular or mountain railway undoubtedly raises the standard of ski-ing. The building of the Cordiglia line at St. Moritz and the aerial railway at Engelberg have already had a marked effect on ski-ing at those centres. But such changes are not all gain. Mountain railways have a fatal lure for the skier if tempted to repeat the same run again and again instead of exploring new country. He may learn to run very fast, but he will not learn to carry a rucksack, and he will remain a stranger to the joys of ski-wandering across unknown and unmapped snow.

Davos is projecting a funicular up the Parsenn, and Gstaad has designs on the Hornberg. Let us hope that some at least of the good touring centres such as St. Anton, Arosa, Lenzerheide, and Maloja may resist the temptation to build funiculars. Zermatt, on the other hand, is an example of a winter sports centre which owes a great deal to its mountain railway. Zermatt has recently been reopened in winter, and the success of its second bid for favour was no doubt largely due to the Gornergrat railway, which transports the skier to the excellent ski-ing slopes of the Riffelalp. Zermatt is perhaps the finest centre in the world for ski mountaineering, but the higher slopes provide better ski-ing in June than in January. Excellent ski-ing can be obtained on Monte Rosa as late as September, so at least Mr. Harold Mitchell assures us in his readable contribution to the last issue of the British Ski Year-book.

Many of the world's finest skaters will be at St. Moritz during January to compete in the international competitions of first-class importance which are to be held there this winter. St. Moritz has some claim to be regarded as the skating capital of the world. The Blue Riband of Swiss curling, the Jackson Cup, will be competed for at Grindelwald. One associates curling with conviviality, but the competition for this cup has become so intense that at least one Oberland team has foresworn tobacco and cocktails until the Jackson Cup has been won or lost. The Swiss hotel industry, it is said, is seriously perturbed by a growing tendency to train for these crack Winter Sports events.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The chief ski meeting of the winter will be the International Ski Championship, which will be held partly in Germany and partly in Switzerland. The European Ski Championship Meeting, to give it its popular and technically incorrect name, is organized every year by one or other of the national ski associations represented in the Federation Internationale de Ski.

This winter, for the first time in history, the meeting will be divided into two parts. The *langlauf* and jumping will be organized by the German Ski Association at Oberhof, and will open on February 13. The Ski Club of Great Britain is to be entrusted with the honour of organizing the First International Downhill Racing Meeting held under the auspices of the International Ski Federation. The Downhill Racing Meeting will be held at Mürren and will open on February 19.

This innovation is the result of a campaign which the Ski Club of Great Britain initiated for the recognition of downhill races, a campaign carried to a successful conclusion at the International Ski Congress held last February in Oslo. Hitherto Scandinavian skiers have looked askance at downhill racing, and it is doubtful whether the Norwegians will send a team to Mürren.

The Swiss, it is believed, have approached the Norwegian Ski Association on this matter. Last February the Swiss spent a large sum in sending a team of *langlaufers* and jumpers to compete in the European Ski Championship at Oslo. They were more successful than any of the other teams from Central Europe, but were completely outclassed by the Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns. This was

only to be expected, for the Scandinavians excel in their own specialities, *langlauf* and jumping. The Swiss, having competed against the Norwegians in Norway, are naturally anxious for a return match on their own ground. Nor are they alone in their ambition to race against the Norwegians in steep Alpine country. It will be difficult for the Norwegians, who have a well-earned reputation for good sportsmanship, to refuse the Central Europeans all opportunity of a friendly revenge. Such a refusal would be tantamount to resigning their claim to be the leading ski-ing nation of the world, for such a claim implies all-round excellence in all forms of ski-ing, *langlauf*, jumping, and downhill racing.

The chief British ski-ing events are the British Ski Championship Meeting, to open at Wengen on January 9, and the Oxford and Cambridge Ski Meeting, which will have been decided at St. Moritz by the time this article appears. It is hoped that both Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Bracken will be competing in the British Ski Championship at Wengen. The annual match between the British Universities' Ski Club and the Swiss Universities' Ski Club will take place at Mürren on January 4. Each club has won three of the six annual matches, and will be represented this year by a particularly strong team.

From the point of view of ski-ing equipment this winter should prove unusually interesting. Ski which are used on hard snow soon lose their edges and become difficult to control on steep slopes. Last winter the Austrian team entering for the University Winter Games at Davos strengthened the edges of their ski with steel, and their easy victory tended to popularize the use of steel edges, especially in racing circles. The so-called steel edge is a thin strip of steel which is screwed into the running surface of the ski, and projects very slightly at the edges. These screws have a way of working loose, and various attempts have been made during the past year to find a substitute metal. Experts are said to be satisfied with the results obtained from the use of fibre edges. There are also other alternatives on the market.

For the expert, hard edges have come to stay, but the beginner will be well advised to avoid these refinements. Hard edges call for very accurate technique, and it is undoubtedly easier to learn and to master the turns with ski of the normal type.

☞ Photographs from Mürren appear on page 14.

SKI-ING

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. MORITZ, Dec. 26

The Race Committee has so far not been able to decide the winner on the four events in the Oxford and Cambridge ski match which has been held during the last three days. The match is so close that the result depends on the method of counting, which is not clearly defined in the British Ski Racing Rules. Cambridge claim to be the winners, having won three events out of four. It is likely that a special committee will be set up to decide the matter.

On Tuesday Cambridge won the Slalom race in the morning (as reported in *The Times* on December 24).

The second part of the match was held on Tuesday afternoon on the Julier Leap. Each university entered three competitors, and each team had a favourite to take the first place—Guy Nixon for Cambridge and John Dick for Oxford. The Slalom race run in the morning and the jumping in the afternoon gave evidence of the high standard of British ski-ing at the present time. Nixon made a fine showing in the jump by making a standing jump of 31 metres. The record of the Julier Leap is 36 metres. Dick reached 34, but fell. His style and technique till the time of falling were perfect. By taking both events together Oxford led by roughly 10 points out of 100, and though Cambridge were expected to win the Downhill Race it was doubtful if they could make up that deficit unless they did much better than was expected in the Langlauf, which had yet to come. The results of the jumping were:—

Guy Nixon (Cambridge), 1, 212.7.
John Dick (Oxford), 2, 199.6.
R. Velton (Oxford), 3.
Neild (Oxford), 4, 114.5.
J. K. Lawrence (Cambridge), 5, 111.5.
M. H. Ritchie (Cambridge), 6, 69.
Oxford beat Cambridge by 100 points to 87.26.

The Downhill Race was held on Wednesday at 12 o'clock and resulted in a second victory for Cambridge. The course was from Corviglia to Suvretta House, a vertical descent of 2,200ft. Each team entered five competitors and one reserve. The snow conditions were extremely difficult and demanded first-class running. Nixon, who had been a favourite to win during the last few winters, was disappointing and finished last but two. The first to finish was Taylor, who had shown his powers last winter at Wengen by beating C. E. W. Mackintosh. Never in the history of the Oxford and Cambridge ski matches has the competition been so keen on both sides and all the races were closely contested. As a result of the three contests finished then Oxford were leading by 0.79, with the last event to be held on the day following. The results were:—

Taylor (Cambridge), 1, 6.12 minutes; Bushell (Cambridge), 2, 6.34; Neild (Oxford), 3, 6.44; Velton (Oxford), 4, 6.45; Butler (Oxford), 5, 6.54.2; Morton (Oxford), 6, 7.08; Nixon (Cambridge), 7, 7.18.4; Lawrence (Oxford), 8, 7.22.8; Agabeg (Cambridge), 9, 7.42.2; Zeigler (Oxford), 10, 8.25.6.
Cambridge won by 100 points to 97.72.

The conditions were more favourable for the Langlauf, the fourth and last event of the match to-day. An 18-kilometre run was set over a variable course up the Engadine. Cambridge again proved the stronger side, and won this match, their third event in the four of the contest. First and second places in the Langlauf were won by Oxford, the following five by Cambridge, and Oxford had the last three. The results were:—

Walter (Oxford), 1, 1hr. 25min. 49.4sec.
Dick (Oxford), 2, 1hr. 25min. 57.4sec.
Bushell (Cambridge), 3, 1hr. 27min. 28.8sec.
Dunn (Cambridge), 4, 1hr. 27min. 48.8sec.
Ritchie (Cambridge), 5, 1hr. 29min. 14.8sec.
McParlan (Cambridge), 6, 1hr. 29min. 48.2sec.
Nixon (Cambridge), 7, 1hr. 35min. 25sec.
Velton (Oxford), 8, 1hr. 37min. 28.8sec.
Snowdon (Oxford), 9, 1hr. 37min. 47sec.
Hart (Oxford), 10, 1hr. 39min. 55sec.
Cambridge thus won the Langlauf by 100 points to 92.6.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MÜRREN, Dec. 25

The Strand Watkins Slalom race was held on Christmas Eve. J. Munro was first, J. Mitchell second, and P. White third.

ICE HOCKEY

AROSA (SWITZERLAND), Dec. 24.—The British Ice Hockey Association team beat Arosa by three goals to one here to-day in the first match of their tour. P. Fair (United Services) (two) and B. Carl Harris (United Services) scored for the Association.—*Reuter.*

AROSA, Dec. 25.—The British Ice Hockey Association team was beaten by 13 goals to four by Prague here to-day. Watson, the Canadian, played magnificently for the winners. —*Reuter.*

GSTAAD, Dec. 26.—Le Rosey College, Gstaad, beat Cambridge University in an ice hockey match here to-day by three goals to two. Cambridge scored their two goals in the first two periods, but Le Rosey scored three in the final period.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening. The reports give conditions at the altitude of the resort, but in certain cases, where the resort is connected with higher ground by a funicular, the conditions at both higher and lower levels are stated. The depth of snow is measured on a northerly sheltered slope.

DIABLERETS.—Powder snow, 15in.
KLOSTERS.—8in. of snow.
LENK.—Powder snow, 6in.
LEUKERBAD.—4in. powder snow.
MÜRREN.—4in. hard beaten snow; at Blumental 9in.
ST. CERGUE.—Powder snow, 9in.
ST. MORITZ.—4in. snow. Light powder on crust.
VILLARS (BRETAYE).—Hard beaten snow, 8ft.

THIRD PARTY RISKS

LIABILITIES OF MOTORISTS

PROVISIONS OF NEW ACT

(FROM OUR INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT)

On January 1 next there will come into force Part II. of the Road Traffic Act, which deals with the obligation of motorists either to insure against their liability for personal injury to third parties or to make other provision for it as prescribed by the Act.

Most insured motorists will by now have received from their insurers a certificate of insurance, which the Act requires insurers to issue, and which will need to be produced on demand by a police-constable. Failure to produce the certificate when it is demanded constitutes an offence under the Act, but there is a provision that the certificate may be produced within five days of the occurrence at a police station to be specified by the motorist. It should not be overlooked that, while five days are given for the production of the certificate, should an accident occur involving personal injury to a third party and the driver does not produce the certificate at the time of the occurrence, the driver of the vehicle must as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 hours of the occurrence, report the accident to a police station.

The Act prescribes the following alternatives to insurance:—(1) The obtaining of a bond of security whereby the giver of the security undertakes to make good any failure on the part of the motorist to meet his liability for personal injury to third parties. In the case of public service vehicles the sum must be not less than £25,000, and in any other case not less than £5,000. (2) For the owner of the vehicle to deposit with the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court a sum of £15,000 as a guarantee of his ability to meet his liabilities. Neither of these alternatives is likely to make any wide appeal to members of the general motoring public, most of whom will avail themselves of the facilities for insurance which are offered by a large body of insurers. The great majority of motorists are already insured and will maintain their arrangements with their present companies and underwriters.

DRIVING ANOTHER CAR

Most policies hitherto issued in respect of private motor-cars cover not only the risk in connexion with the policyholder's car, but also the policyholder's third-party liability when driving another car not belonging to him, and, in order to meet this position most insurers are issuing two identical certificates—one for use with the policyholder's own car and the other for his personal use when driving another car. A new duty is imposed on motorists—namely, not to drive without a certificate of insurance or a bond of security—and it will be essential for the majority of motor-owners to effect a policy of insurance covering their liability for any personal injury to a third party. Any failure in this respect will render the offender liable to a heavy fine or to imprisonment, or both.

An important point for motor-cyclists to bear in mind is that if from the beginning of next year a solo motor-cycle carries a pillion passenger and arrangements have not been made for the insurance policy specifically to cover such use the insurance certificate will not apply, and therefore the owner of the solo cycle will be guilty of an offence under the Act.

A clause has been included in the Act whereby insurers who make a payment in respect of a motorist's liability for personal injury to a third party are also liable to reimburse to any hospital in which the injured person has been treated as an in-patient the cost of the patient's treatment and maintenance therein, subject to a maximum payment of £25. This payment to the hospital is in addition to any compensation paid to the injured person and is to be made by the insurer direct to the hospital and not through the policyholder. It is understood that this additional liability is being assumed by insurers without policyholders being called upon to pay any additional premium.

COMPETITION AMONG OFFICES

Anxiety has been expressed in some quarters at the prospect of insurers being in a position to prevent a motorist using his car by reason of a refusal to grant him an insurance policy, but the fact is probably overlooked that there are a great many insurance companies of different kinds and also underwriters transacting this type of business and that competition, which is extremely keen in all classes of insurance, will provide a safeguard. It is largely this competition, coupled with the tendency for third party claims to increase in amount, which has led to the adverse results that some offices have realized in recent years through the transaction of motor insurance. One of the best-known companies conducting motor insurance revealed an underwriting loss of approximately 1 per cent. for last year on a very considerable premium income. Fortunately, this setback was well controlled by the financial reserves of the company, and there is ample sound security for policyholders.

In view of the new requirements it may be expected that the tendency of underwriters will be to try to discover reasons for the acceptance of risks which, frankly, in other circumstances, any insurer or body of insurers would rather be without. A risk, indeed, would have to be an abnormally bad one for a motorist not to be able to find an insurer willing to provide him with the necessary cover on terms. It may be assumed that such a case would arise only where it was undoubtedly desirable in the general interest that a particular motorist should not drive and continue to be the grave danger to the public which experience had proved him to be.

ELECTRICITY STATION FIRE AT BRISTOL

CITY IN DARKNESS ON CHRISTMAS EVE

On Christmas Eve Bristol was plunged into darkness by a fire at the city's new £2,000,000 electricity station at Portishead.

In the main generating room there were three turbo generators, one of 50,000 kilowatts and the other two of 20,000. Through a gland seizing in the high-pressure cylinder of one of the latter, 800 gallons of lubricating oil burst into flame, shooting 80ft. high to the roof, which also caught fire through the intense heat, molten lead flowing down on to the machinery. Six men on duty in the building had to make a dash for their lives, the heat being too great to allow them to use fire appliances. Three were slightly burnt by the oil. Bristol fire brigade and the Portishead brigade checked the fire after three hours.

After half an hour's interruption, Bristol reserve station at Feeder-road was able to supply all the current needed. When the lights failed jewellers' shops and big stores closed their doors, and posted guards at the cash desks. At music-halls, performers carried on with their turns by the half-light of the emergency service, while in cinemas audiences joined in community singing until the current came on again.

Twenty-three years ago Bristol's main electricity station was burnt out on Christmas Eve.

"JOY-RIDING" CHARGE UNDER NEW ACT

At Hull on Wednesday GEORGE QUINE, fitter, and GEOFFREY BACON, salesman, were charged under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, with taking and driving away a motor-car without the consent of the owner. Bacon pleaded "Not Guilty." Quine pleaded "Guilty" to this charge, but elected to be tried at the Quarter Sessions on other charges alleging that he was under the influence of drink when driving the motor-car, and that he drove the car in a dangerous manner. Bacon, through his counsel, applied for his case to be dealt with summarily, but the Stipendiary Magistrate was of opinion he would be acting injudicially if he tried Bacon separately. As, however, the question of the liberty of the subject was raised, he reserved his decision. The prosecution stated that the car crashed into the railway level-crossing gates, which were closed to road traffic to allow a goods train to pass through. Both men were granted bail.

Ellen Bones, 11, the daughter of Mrs. Bones, of Grosvenor-road, Highbury, ran downstairs yesterday morning to look at her toys in the sitting-room, and when playing with her brother her nightdress caught alight at a gas fire. She was badly burned and was taken to the Metropolitan Hospital. Her uncle, Mr. Davis, who went to her assistance, received burns on his hands.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

Eight persons were injured when a motor-coach from London ran into a lamp standard on Bristol Bridge, Bristol, at 5 o'clock on Christmas morning. The driver was trapped in his seat, but whistled and jested for over half an hour while a rescue party cut away the side of the coach to release him. He was in a critical condition when taken to hospital, where his left leg was amputated.

The passengers injured included Ernest Green, of Flanders-road, London; Charles Smith, of Cavendish-road, London; William Baines, of London; and Mrs. Jones, of Dorchester-road, London. They were taken to Bristol General Hospital, and four others received treatment at the Royal Infirmary. In addition, several suffered from shock, and were attended by Royal Mail van-drivers, who saw the accident.

While cycling along Friern Barnet-road, Friern Barnet, on Christmas Eve, Ronald Ernest Day, 15, of Wood Grange-road, Finchley, was run over by a motor-lorry, and killed.

James Hummerstone, 59, a postman, of Fernley-road, Mitcham, was cycling home after going off duty shortly after midnight on Christmas Eve when he came into collision with a motor-car in Streatham High-road. His skull was fractured, and he died in St. James's Hospital, Balham, on Christmas Day.

The police are endeavouring to trace the identity of an elderly man who was knocked down by a motor-car and killed on the arterial road near Mawney-road crossing, Romford, on Christmas night. The man was apparently walking towards London. His description is as follows:—"A little over 5ft. in height, slim build, wearing rather worn black morning jacket and vest, with black cloth buttons and black trousers with blue stripe, brown artificial silk scarf, black bowler hat, and black boots." He was carrying a bone-handled crook walking stick."

Early on Christmas Day a motor-cycle driven by Mr. G. Wallhead, of Laughterton, ran into a dyke near Saxilby, six miles from Lincoln. Mr. W. C. Clarke, of Newton-on-Trent, who was riding on the pillion, had his skull fractured and died in Lincoln County Hospital. Mr. Wallhead escaped with minor injuries.

Eleven persons were injured in a collision which occurred in Bury New-road, Manchester, late on Christmas night between a Salford Corporation motor-omnibus and a Salford Corporation tramcar. The vehicles, which were travelling in opposite directions, came into collision broadside on and broken glass and splintered wood were strewn in all directions. The 11 passengers who were injured by glass and woodwork and suffered from shock were treated at the Jewish Hospital, and Sam Vernon, 36, of Bury New-road, Manchester, and Harry Harrison, 37, of Embden-street, Hulme, Manchester, were detained. Later Vernon was discharged and Harrison was reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Clifford Hargreaves, of Chelmsford, died in the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, last night from injuries to his head received through being knocked down by a motor-cycle. Mr. Hargreaves was on a visit to Burnley, and on Christmas Eve stepped into the roadway in front of a motor-cycle. The motor-cyclist, Albert Bennett, and his pillion-rider, Miss Winnie Jackson, both of Burnley, were seriously injured and were detained in hospital.

IRISHMEN RELEASED FROM GAOL

LABOUR MEMBERS' PLEA FOR ARMED ROBBERS

Two Irishmen who were sentenced in 1923, with two other men, to penal servitude—one for life and the other for 10 years—for an armed robbery on a bank in Manchester in June, 1922, have been released. The men are Francis Breen, who was sentenced for life, and Patrick J. Gavin.

The matter was mentioned in the House of Commons in May of this year when Mr. Kinley, Labour member for Bootle, urged that as the men were soldiers of the Irish Republican Army and the offence was a political one, the case should be reconsidered.

Mr. Clynes, in reply, said that he had given close attention to the case, and two of the four prisoners had been released.

The case of the remaining two men was further pressed recently by means of a petition which was signed by 155 Labour members of Parliament, including Mr. John Scurr, Miss Jenny Lee, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Maxton, and Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy.

MONEY MISSING FROM CHRISTMAS CLUB

MAN'S SUICIDE IN CANAL

The inquest was held at Sheffield on Christmas Eve on the body of JOE FOSTER, of Swan-street, Attercliffe, Sheffield, who was found drowned in the South Yorkshire Canal on Tuesday with a clothes line tied round him.

His widow told the coroner that her husband had run a money club known as a "creeping club," and drew out £112 last Saturday, with which he paid all out but £29. His sister-in-law gave evidence that Foster was £64 short of what he should have paid her for members in her door-to-door collections for the club.

The CORONER said that it was another of the sad cases which arose from people starting these money clubs without realizing their responsibilities, and when they got into difficulties they found themselves unable to face them. A verdict of "Suicide by Drowning" was returned.

WIRELESS FOR THE BLIND

MR. CHURCHILL'S APPEAL

Mr. Churchill, M.P., broadcasting from all stations on the evening of Christmas Day, made an appeal for the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. He said that the organizers of the fund collected nearly £25,000 last year. "Seven thousand blind people have wireless sets to-night," he said. "By April 10,000 people in all—about half the total number of blind in the country—will be supplied." That was a great deal and reflected the greatest credit on the devotion and capacity of the committee.

"But you can't stop there," Mr. Churchill said. "You can't go and give half the blind people the joy and relief of wireless sets and leave the other 10,000 silent and lonely in the dark, mocked by false hopes or sickened by hope deferred, left outside while their companions in misfortune have been brought a long stride into the world. Their need has been proclaimed. They have heard it proclaimed. It must be met. We must go through with it now. We must have another £20,000. How easy! It only needs one more push like the one last year and the task is done, the gift is bestowed, a miracle has been accomplished, and the proud boast may be made by Englishmen that 'in Great Britain all blind persons have their wireless sets. It is one of the customs of the country.'"

EDINBURGH MAGISTRATES AND CINEMAS ON SUNDAY

It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Eastern Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Association of Scotland to institute legal proceedings against the magistrates of Edinburgh in respect of the permission given to cinematograph exhibitors to give performances on certain Sunday evenings early in the New Year on behalf of a hospital. In a recent letter to the Town Clerk the association stated that so strong had been the feeling created that they consulted eminent counsel on the subject and had been advised that the action of the magistrates was *ultra vires* in that permission to give cinema performances on the Lord's Day was contrary to the law of Scotland. The reply of the magistrates was to the effect that they had decided to adhere to their decision. In view of this an action of declarator and interdict will be raised.

MOTORIST ATTACKED AND ROBBED ON MAIN ROAD

Mr. Gilbert Booth, a member of the Daimler Company staff, of Coventry, was driving home late on Tuesday night when, near Willoughby, on the main London to Coventry road, he saw a stationary motor-car, with a man standing in the roadway holding up a hand for him to stop. When he pulled up, the stranger opened one of the doors of his car and asked him for some petrol, as he had run out. Mr. Booth replied that he had none, and the other man, pointing to the rear of the car, asked: "What is that, then?" As Mr. Booth turned to look he received a heavy blow on the head. When he recovered he found that his pockets had been rifled, and he was without a wallet containing £9 10s., a gold wristlet watch, and a silver cigarette case.

Obituary

MR. E. E. GENNER

A FORCEFUL OXFORD TUTOR

Mr. E. E. Genner, Fellow and Lecturer of Oriel College, Oxford, died at Oxford on Wednesday after an accident, at the age of 53. By his death the classical world in Oxford loses one of its leading men and classical teaching suffers an untimely loss.

Ernest Ely Genner was born on June 2, 1877, the son of the late Mr. Job Genner, of Handsworth, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he was a Foundation Scholar, and Balliol College, to which he went as a classical scholar. He took a first class in both classical and mathematical moderations in 1897, and was also Craven Scholar for that year. The next year he won the Ireland and the Gaisford Greek Prose Prize, and in 1899 took a first class in *Lit. Hum.*, and won the Junior Greek Testament Prize. In the two succeeding years he was Derby Scholar and Senior Greek Testament Prizeman respectively. He was elected to a Prize Fellowship at Magdalen College, which he held for four years, in 1899, and the following year was appointed assistant tutor in classics at Jesus College, being made a Fellow in 1903. Here he remained for 24 years. In November, 1927, he was elected to an official Fellowship at Oriel College as Lecturer in Classics.

Austere and scholarly, Genner demanded the highest standard of work from himself and expected no less from his pupils, from whom he insisted on the last ounce of effort. Teaching was his life's work, for he published little. He cared most to inculcate in all who came under him his own love of learning and his own strenuous ideal of pure scholarship. And it is certain that he got the best out of his men. Though he drove unsparingly, he won, besides the recognition of his own capacity, the respect and the confidence which are not the least essentials of successful teaching. To many he was more than one of the soundest of tutors; he had, which was greater, the force in himself that inspired the will to work. He was a strong Nonconformist, always to the fore in religious movements in Oxford and a keen local preacher.

HERR EDUARD DAVID

GERMAN SOCIALISM AFTER THE WAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 26

Herr Eduard David, a former Socialist Deputy and Minister of the Interior, died on Christmas Eve at the age of 67. He was a leading figure in German Socialism and was one of the few intellectuals who found their way to the party in the nineties. At that time he was a tutor in Giessen, where he had attended the University. After joining the party he took to journalism and founded a Socialist Sunday paper. Later he devoted himself to the Parliamentary life of the party. He was elected to the Reichstag in 1903 and was always re-elected thereafter.

When the Socialist Party assumed a decisive influence in affairs at the time of the collapse of the Monarchy, David took the post of Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in the historic Cabinet of Prince Max of Baden. In February, 1919, he was elected President of the National Assembly at Weimar, but relinquished this post in a few days, as he was badly needed in the Scheidemann Cabinet, which he entered as Minister without Portfolio. In June Scheidemann, with three of his colleagues, resigned rather than sign the Versailles Treaty, and David, who, like most other South Germans, believed further delay to be futile, took over one of the vacant Ministries, that of the Interior, which he held until, in calmer times, the Democrats returned to the Government.

David was a good speaker, and quite recently made a fighting speech for his party against the Nazis, in whom he saw the resonant spirit of reaction. He exercised a good deal of influence on the internal policy of German Socialism; as a South German he was constitutionally less open to the rigid ideas about class warfare which fired his colleagues from the bleaker north, and, being charged by the party with the study of the agricultural problems, he came into close contact with the peasants and the peasants' ideas about the right of ownership. As a result, his beliefs about agriculture diverged from the pure Marxist doctrine of the party. He saw in the peasant an essential member of society who should be helped and encouraged, and thought that the victory of Socialism could only come when the conflicting interests of town and country workers were reconciled.

SIGNOR STRINGHER

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

Bonaldo Stringher, Governor of the Bank of Italy, died in Rome on Christmas Eve after a long illness.

Born in Udine in 1854, Signor Stringher studied economy and commercial science in Venice. After spending his early years in teaching he was in 1898 nominated a Councillor of State and two years later was elected to Parliament and almost immediately appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Treasury. In 1901 he became Director-General of the Bank of Italy and, except for a short period in 1919, when he became Minister of Finance, he devoted the remainder of his life to that institution, of which he was made Governor in 1928. Here he did valuable work for Italy. A banker of sound conservative lines and a rigid administrator, he did much to strengthen the financial position of Italy in the world. He wrote frequently upon financial questions and it was under his chairmanship in Rome that the constitution of the Bank for International Settlements took form. Signor Stringher, who was a member of the Italian Royal Academy, held the Grand Cordon of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus in addition to many other decorations both Italian and foreign. The funeral, which took place this morning, was attended by representatives of the King and Government and by many prominent men.

MR. ALEXANDER DEVINE

Mr. Alexander Devine, headmaster and founder of Clayesmore School, Winchester, died yesterday at the age of 65. He was all his life a zealous worker for boys' education and social welfare and was the originator of the Lads' Club Movement and of the Universities Camps for Public School Boys. During the War he was Commissioner to the Continent on behalf of the Montenegro Red Cross and Relief Society of London, and later made himself the champion in this country of Montenegrin nationalism.

Born on December 19, 1865, the second son of Henry Devine and Ciriclia Couvelas, of Chios, Greece, Mr. Devine engaged in social work at an early age, founding the Lads' Club Movement when he was only 21. After the passing of the First Offenders Act of 1887 he became the first Honorary Missionary to First Offenders (boys) at the Police Courts. He was connected also with journalism and was special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at the Olympic Games in Athens in 1906 and during the Balkan War of 1912-13. On the organization of Montenegrin relief after the outbreak of the Great War he was given a chief part, as Commissioner to the Committee, in the work on the spot, arranging the relief of Montenegrin refugees in France, Switzerland, and Italy and Montenegrin interned prisoners in Austria. He was also for a time Honorary Minister for Montenegro in London, and was in 1920 Commissioner of the British Relief Committee to Montenegro. He was an advocate of public school reform and published articles and books expressing his views. Clayesmore School was founded in 1895.

MR. W. T. TOYNBEE

The death took place last night of Mr. W. T. Toynbee, aged 78, at 29, Sussex-square, W.2. He was one of the oldest members of the M.C.C., and was a contemporary and friend of A. J. Webbe, of Middlesex. Born at Lincoln and educated at Winchester, he was articled to a firm of solicitors in London, and afterwards joined his father, who practised in Lincoln. He retired about 30 years ago, lived in Kent for a time, and about 10 years ago came back to live in London.

Our Belgrade Correspondent announces the death of Oskar Nedbal, the Czech composer, who led the Zagreb Opera for some time. He was the composer of several operas and symphonies.

"Q" THEATRE

"GAMBLE"

BY JACK DE LEON AND JACK CELESTIN

Sir Philip Chown	EILLE NORWOOD
Kenneth Masters	EDGAR NORFOLK
Joan Chown	DORIS HILDITCH
Lady Chown	MARGARET HALSTAN
Countess Gaillon	MARION FAWCETT
Prince Ivan Dimitrich	ARTHUR YOUNG
Seymour Hambledon	LIONEL YEOMAN

When a midnight baccarat party takes place in the house of a titled novelist, who holds strong anti-gambling views, and a nice young secretary is invited to take a hand, one realizes that his fall is going to be rapid and complete. So it proves. It is, perhaps, a little hard that the exigencies of the plot demand that he shall become gambler, thief, and seducer—at a time, too, when his divorce decree has still to be made absolute—for the best of secretaries can hardly capture much sympathy in these circumstances.

Gamble develops a parental struggle for the welfare of a daughter. The strong, unbending novelist is resolved that his child shall not marry a man with the gambler's taint; the mother, knowing (what is withheld from him) that the marriage is imperative, is equally determined that the secretary shall not be prosecuted. She proves, to her own satisfaction at least, that it is all her husband's fault—he, too, was once a confirmed gambler; he taught her the lure and fascination of the game; she, in turn, initiated the secretary into its thrill and, because gambling impelled her to go to Deauville, left the two young people together. The novelist capitulates; and, once more, the way is not made hard for the transgressor—no prosecution, no troublesome King's Proctor, not even a refund of the stolen money.

Miss Doris Hilditch plays the part of the daughter with a subdued passion which is effective and appealing. Mr. Eille Norwood gives to Sir Philip Chown a convincing sincerity, and Miss Halstan draws a portrait of the mother which is a delightfully vivid piece of work. The erring secretary of Mr. Edgar Norfolk is cleverly done.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE

"A BUSINESS MARRIAGE"

Here the course of true love is impeded, not by adverse circumstances or cruel parents, but by the determination of the characters to have nothing whatever to do with it. Yet still it seems to be the dramatist's business, consulting the tastes of an audience rather than the inclination of his creatures, to throw them into each other's arms. A duke disguised in ready-made clothes, the missing heir, contracts a business marriage with an independent, rich, and modern young lady, in order to look after her affairs. Both are quite cynical, but it is clear, and especially clear to their guardian angel, the worldly and way-worn Lord George Ferris, that they cannot keep it up. After fighting for three acts against the power of love and the suitable ending of a Christmas play, they succumb to the old familiar emotions and we have had the best of both worlds.

Though this is confessedly an "improbability in three acts," the situations are sprightly and the characters engaging puppets, with that deceptive air of reality which, it would seem, only the resources of the modern stage can produce. Before the complicated plot really begins to coil there are moments which seem too long, but the neatness and precision of the rest are very satisfactory. It is, of course, a play that depends almost entirely on its actors, and, luckily, it has the services of three very accomplished artists for the principal characters, and in the minor parts of no less practised craftsmen. Miss Athene Seyler never fails to amuse with her sophisticated manner, and can keep this up even when she has to rage and storm. Her loves and hates, alternating with absurd haste, were brilliantly done. Mr. Bromley-Davenport's performances are familiar and almost unchanging, but the facade of a personality is so elaborately constructed that we could wish no alteration. Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith perhaps really tries to be the rather odd duke, and for that reason, without very much assistance from the author, his performance is less finished.

KING'S THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

"CINDERELLA"

Mr. Peter Davey's *Cinderella* is a patchy affair. The story is there, faithful in all but the smallest of details to its model, and Miss Myrtle Stewart brings to it the spirit of fairy tale. In appearance perfectly adapted to the part of Cinderella, she plays it with a justly naive competence, speaking, singing, and dancing with equal grace. But when she is off the stage, pantomime becomes variety. For the most part it is good variety. As the Baron Shortcash's page Buttons, Mr. Hal Bert finds occasion for a number of diverting turns, comic and acrobatic, and his comic turns are matched by the backchat of De Haven and Page, the broker's men. Mr. Mervyn Rolando and Mr. Willie Atom find much humour in the parts of the two ugly sisters, and Phyllis and Giles (presumably—the programme is not always clear) —give, with the aid of as ingenious a collection of working models as the King's Theatre has seen, an excellent rendering of *Down on Jollity Farm*.

Except for an unnamed solo performer who pirouetted with great skill, the dancers were not up to the standard of the rest, and the singers, good enough in themselves, were hampered by their dependence on a number of the popular tunes with which wireless programmes have made us all too familiar. This particular aside, however, the Hammersmith *Cinderella* is good entertainment—not always pantomime, but with much in it to please both young and old.

NEW GALLERY

"THE BIG TRAIL"

Whatever its faults—and it has the faults of occasional dullness and monotony—*The Big Trail*, a Fox Movietone film, has at least a grandeur of conception and execution. Mr. Raoul Walsh, who has had "20,000 scouts, frontiersmen, and Indians, and 4,500 buffalo, elk, and moose" to play about with, has not wasted them. At moments the audience is asked to be interested in the love affair between Breck Coleman (Mr. John Wayne) and Ruth Cameron (Miss Marguerite Churchill), and the villainies of Red Flack (Mr. Tyrone Power) and his friends, but for the most part the film is spectacle and spectacle only.

Some of the scenes have a swiftness of action and a sureness of composition which approach the poetry of the screen as surely as, say, Frau Lotte Reiniger's silhouettes, but at times Mr. Walsh seems embarrassed by the richness of his resources, and, in his embarrassment, falls back on duplicating, with a few minor alterations, scenes that have gone before. The most effective of all the "shots" comes when the pioneers, who, in their covered wagons, set out from Missouri 100 years ago across plains, deserts, and mountains to the fertile country of the North-West, have to ford a river with a fiercely running current. There is also a fight with Indians—and a fight with Indians is the perfect thing for Christmas holiday audiences —and a number of those other accidents and events to be expected in so great an adventure.

Mr. John Wayne, a comparatively unknown actor, has a part which might have been made for Mr. Gary Cooper, and he acts it with an agreeable mixture of strength and modesty. That the plot of which he is the hero is commonplace and sentimental to a degree is a fact for which he is in no way to blame.

A FAIR AND A CIRCUS

OLD AND NEW COMBINED AT ISLINGTON

A "New World's Fair" and an "Old-fashioned Circus" provide a happy combination at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. They will remain there until February 7, with two performances daily and three on Saturdays. For sixpence one can have all the merry sights and sounds of the Fair; for another sixpence a place can be had in the intimate and jolly Circus.

The circus consists of some 15 acts, including the Stephensons in bare-back riding, the Anenas, Indian rope experts, de Jonghe's Arab horses, and the Luganos, trapezists. The circus director is Mr. John Swallow. A feature of the Fair is Mr. G. Tyrwhitt-Drake's menagerie. His private collection of animals is well-known and many will be able to renew acquaintance with old favourites, for some of the animals have spent every Christmas since the War at the Fair. There are three generations of lions, which have been bred in the menagerie, the biggest camel in England, and hordes of monkeys—all to be seen for the initial fee which gives entrance to the Fair.

Archibald Paterson Mitchell, bank agent, and Alex Gillies Nicholson, bank teller, were arrested yesterday at Airdrie, Lanarkshire, for alleged defalcation of funds of the Airdrie branch of the British Linen Bank. Both men were brought before the sheriff for a preliminary declaration.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

A CONTINENTAL CIRCUS

The continental circus at the Crystal Palace, which opened yesterday for a three weeks' run, is one of the best of its kind that has ever been staged there. There are 19 thrilling and amusing acts, all of which at the opening performances gave enjoyment and delight to the large audiences. One of the most interesting turns was that of the Muti Brothers, two real eccentrics and clever tumblers, who are appearing in England for the first time. The Brothers Austin are clever and versatile clowns of the old style with modern ideas. A most accomplished troupe of acrobats are the six Carios, who also appear in England for the first time and who perform most thrilling feats. Another acrobatic turn is that of the Elietts, whose performance is of a most daring character. The famous brothers —Guglielmo and Eduardo Benedetti—two of the funniest and cleverest violinist comedians, are full of humour; while the Wolkens Trio keep their audiences in roars of laughter. The performance of Duncan's Scotch Collies is really wonderful, the dogs going through tricks which speak volumes for the training which they must have had to undergo, and yet everything in connexion with this item savours of kindness to animals. The comedy bicycle polo act of Bert Hughes and his company is both exciting and unique, and the performances of Marini and Maurice show that they are really masters of the terpsichorean art.

A performance of no mean skill is that which is given by Van Dock, the lightning caricaturist. Another first appearance in England is that of the Troupe Aicardi, five jolly and exceptionally clever jugglers. One of the most daring acts is that of the Ceylon elephant Aga, who carries her trainer round the arena by his head. The five Aleximo Girls give a sensational flying trapeze act, which is extremely clever. A circus would not be complete without horses, and there are some exceptionally good riding acts, one of which is that by the Pauwells, whose acrobatic horsemanship is a performance seldom equalled. There is a good band, under the direction of Mr. J. Guy; and Mr. H. J. Buckland, the general manager of the Crystal Palace, has succeeded well in his latest effort to place before his patrons a circus which must prove a delight and pleasure to all.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas and party occupied a box at the afternoon performance, and Mrs. Thomas presented boxes of chocolates to some of the lady artists.

BRIXTON THEATRE

"DICK WHITTINGTON"

Mr. Frederick Melville has again provided Brixton with a first-rate pantomime. It lasts a long time, omits nothing that a pantomime ought to include, and covers a variety of localities from Cheapside to Morocco. Airs from California, too, are brought by some of the songs; one may have heard them canned, but served fresh they sound just as good. Other numbers are old favourites which are rendered with zest by a very talented company. The skill with which Messrs. Jimmy Young and Billy Bernhart forced every one to sing their choruses yesterday afternoon was astonishing. Still more so were the knots into which a young lady, who elects to call herself Babette, tied herself in the rôle of the Mystic Dancer of the Harem.

At a very early age most people decide that no event is more dramatic than the call of Bow Bells to Dick Whittington. The scene makes an admirable finale to Part I. (decidedly the better part) of the entertainment. Miss Irene Hill is a dashing and manly Dick and sings delightfully. Her Alice is endowed with all the necessary winsomeness and charm by Miss Helen Debroy Somers. There is plenty of dancing, always pretty and at times relevant, with Mlle. Gilda Gerranova a graceful *prima ballerina*; much amusing comedy, slapstick and otherwise; and some spectacular settings.

Finally there is Mr. Jack Hurst's Cat. All authorities are agreed that there are two kinds of cat—the drawing-room cat and the kitchen cat. Mr. Hurst's particular triumph is that the virtues of both species are united in his Thomas. When he "biffs" the London apprentices and steals the Lord Mayor

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 24

The Prince of Wales, The Duke and Duchess of York, The Prince George, The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge and The Lady Mary Cambridge, Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., Admiral Sir Colin and Lady Keppel, Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell and Sir Harry Verney have arrived at Sandringham.

DECEMBER 25

The King and Queen, the Members of The Royal Family, Their Majesties' Guests and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The service was conducted by the Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 24

The Lord Belhaven and Stenton represented The King at the Funeral of Sir Robert Stewart, His Majesty's Lieutenant for Lanarkshire, which took place at Cambusnethan Church to-day.

The Earl of Airlie arrived in London on Saturday on his return from Abyssinia, and left again with the Countess of Airlie to spend Christmas at Holkham, Norfolk.

The Countess of Meath arrived in Ireland for Christmas.

Countess Howe is spending the Christmas holiday at Penn House, Amersham, Bucks.

Viscount Knebworth left London on Wednesday to join the Earl and Countess of Lytton at Maloja, and expects to return with the Earl of Lytton on January 13. The Countess of Lytton expects to return to Knebworth House on January 6.

Viscountess Ullswater will leave 33, Great Cumberland-place to-day for Madeira.

Lord Hugh Cecil has left England for Madeira for his health. He hopes to return about the end of January.

Lady Mary Naylor gave birth to a son on December 22 at 5, St. James's-square.

Lady Winefride Elwes will return to London on January 4 from Selwood Place, Stanwell, near Staines, where she has been for Christmas.

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, with Lady Birdwood and Miss Birdwood, arrived in England from India on Wednesday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston are spending Christmas at Hunterston, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, where they will stay until January 10, when they will go abroad.

Sir Alfred and Lady Robbins leave London to-morrow for Monaco for three weeks.

Major Sir George Prescott has returned to 127, Mount-street from New York.

Mrs. John Craigie gave birth to a daughter at a nursing home in London yesterday.

The Queen of Italy has given her patronage to the Italian ball in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society, which will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, April 23, 1931.

The Loan Exhibition of Scottish and Historic Treasures will be opened by Mr. John Buchan at 27, Grosvenor-square (lent by Mrs. Robert Fleming) on Thursday, February 5.

The Metropolitan Police Minstrels will give a special *matinée* performance at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday, January 6, in aid of the National Children Adoption Association. Lady Bertha Dawkins is chairman of the committee, and Lady Alexander is arranging the sale of programmes at the *matinée*.

FUNERALS

SIR R. K. STEWART

The King was represented by Lord Belhaven and Stenton at the funeral of Sir Robert King Stewart, his Majesty's Lieutenant for Lanarkshire, at Cambusnethan Church on Wednesday.

The Rev. J. A. Nicholls, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Ramsay, officiated. The coffin was borne into the church by former colleagues in the eldership of Cambusnethan old parish church, and was carried from the choir to the grave by officers of the 6th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The pall-bearers were:—

Captain J. C. Stewart (son), Lord Belhaven and Stenton, the Earl of Home, Mr. Gavin Hamilton, Convenor of the County of Lanark, Sir John King, Mr. James Loudon, Brother A. A. Hazart Speirs of Elderslie, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Mr. Shepherd.

Among others present were:—

Provost Kelly (Glasgow), Sir John Samuel, Provost Arthur Anderson, Mrs. John King Stewart of Cleghorn, Mrs. Alexander King Stewart, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord George Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Lamington, Mr. James Angus (Clerk to the Lieutenancy), Mr. Henry Allan and Mr. David Young (chairman and general manager of the Clydesdale Bank), Colonel W. Martin Kay, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Norman MacLeod, Colonel Edmond Stoune-Cranstoun, Mr. A. H. Scott (representing the headquarters and executive of the Scottish Boy Scouts), Captain James F. H. Houldsworth, Mr. Henry Green, Major D. J. Colville, M.P., Sir Harry Keith, Lady Hunter-Weston, and Mr. L. A. Morrison (representing Sir Eric Windham Carmichael-Anstruther).

In addition to the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, other Masonic representatives were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire; Brother Rev. John McColl, Substitute Master; Brother Gavin Blackie, secretary, and Brother Archibald Ramsay, treasurer (Lanark Province); and Brother Will Constable (Deputy Fiscal Principal, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter).

MR. NEIL MUNRO

The funeral of Mr. Neil Munro took place from the parish church at Inveraray to Kilallan Churchyard on Wednesday. The Rev. A. Gray officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Dawson. Among those present were:—

Mr. Hugh Munro (Ian Sutherland), the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Inveraray, Sir Harry Lauder, and a deputation from Inveraray St. John's Lodge of Freemasons.

HUNT BALL

SOUTH DEVON

The annual ball of the South Devon Hunt was held at the St. James Hotel, Torquay, last night. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Major G. Burgoyne, M.F.H., Sir Alfred and Lady Goodson, Sir George and Lady Hammick, Mrs. Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitley, Major and Mrs. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. F. Toner, Miss D. Stabb, Colonel and Mrs. S. R. Hankey, Mr. Dick Hankey, Mr. Watson, Miss Disney-Roebuck, Mr. Lucy, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Codner, Colonel Bogle, Mrs. Mallock-Bogle, Mrs. Champernowne, Miss Champernowne, Mr. Arthur Champernowne, Mrs. Adamson, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. J. Mallock, Mr. C. Mallock, Miss Nancy Bartlett, Miss Betty Bate, Mr. J. Flamank, Miss Lock, Major W. Rendell, Miss Rendell, Mr. Rendell, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hatfield, Miss S. MacMahon, Mrs. Borradaile, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cameron-Davidson, Captain A. Hyde-Upward, Captain and Mrs. W. L. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kellock, Mr. Martin Spiller, Miss C. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Benthall, Major and Mrs. G. R. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhoof, Miss Vanderhoof, Miss Hudson, Mr. E. Hudson, Mr. L. Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Carver, Commander and Mrs. Leach, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Bolitho, Mr. B. C. Bucknall, Mr. K. Fox, Mr. J. Cooke-Hurle, Miss J. Cooke-Hurle, Mr. J. Goodwin, Miss Rendel, Mrs. J. C. Drewe, Miss Drewe, Miss R. Skirving, Miss Mackinnon, Major and Mrs. M. G. Hole, Miss Hole, Mrs. M. B. Sayres, Miss D. Prodgers, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Phillpotts, Mr. A. Phillpotts, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, the Misses E. and V. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Champernowne, the Misses France-Hayhurst, Mr. Hugh Goodson, Captain and Mrs. Holdsworth, Dr. and Mrs. King, Mr. F. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whiteway, Wilkinson, Mr. J. Whiteway-Wilkinson, Miss Scott, Miss Evans, Mr. J. Welsh-Thornton, Mr. C. V. Dix, Mr. W. Brain, Miss Brain, Mr. K. Ridd, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-George, Miss Gordon-George, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway-Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Wollen, Miss M. Wollen, Mr. Bickford, Miss H. Scott, Captain Scott, Mr. and Miss Green, Miss Jackson, Mr. R. Forward, Miss Haynes and Mr. Haynes, and Mr. T. A. Codner and Mr. W. E. Stabb (secretaries).

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales attended a cinema entertainment which he gave to members of the Royal Households in the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday night. About 200 were present, and the film that the Prince took while on his African tour was shown.

On Wednesday afternoon the Prince of Wales, with Prince George, motored to Sandringham.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT R. CASEMENT, R.N., AND MISS E. K. GREENWELL

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Roddie Casement, Royal Navy, second son of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Casement, of Cronroe, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, and Elisabeth Kathleen, third daughter of Sir Bernard and Lady Greenwell, of Marden Park, Godstone, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, K.C.B.

THE REV. H. R. V. FOSTER AND MISS BRUMFIT

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Henry R. Victor Foster, M.A. (T.C.D.), vicar of St. Mark's, Battersea, S.W., son of John Foster, O.B.E., ex C.I.R.I.C., and Mrs. Foster, of Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland, and Dorothy Ethel (Babette), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Brumfit, of The Red House, East Molesey, Surrey.

DR. J. A. VERNON AND MISS WOLFENDEN

The engagement is announced between James Anthony Vernon, of Ascot, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Vernon, of Reigate, and Eileen Mary Lyne, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Wolfenden, of Netherbury Vicarage, Dorset.

DR. H. P. JAMESON AND MISS J. I. COLTHURST

The engagement is announced between H. P. Jameson, of St. Albans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jameson, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Joan Isabel, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. C. J. B. and Mrs. Colthurst, of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

MR. H. R. BEAZLEY AND MISS G. G. TROLLOPE

The engagement is announced between Herbert Randall, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beazley, of Lladnek, New Barnet, Herts, and Grace Gloria, youngest daughter of Mrs. Howard Trollope, of The Cottage, Banstead, Surrey.

MR. E. G. BULL AND MISS ELLIOT

The engagement is announced between Edward George Bull, eldest son of the late Mr. E. H. Bull and of Mrs. Bull, of Carcavellos, Portugal, and Ellen Ruth (Ellie), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Elliot, Dittons Grange, Dittons-road, Eastbourne.

MR. I. GRIFFITH AND MISS M. WOODGATE-JONES

The engagement is announced between Idris, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griffith, of Singleton Manor, Ashford, Kent, and Meriel, second daughter of Mrs. W. Woodgate-Jones, of Fellow Green, West Chobham, Surrey.

MR. E. R. APPLEYARD AND MISS M. O. MARSHALL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Edward Rollo Appleyard and Miss Maud Oliver Marshall will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on January 7, at 2 p.m.

DINNER PARTY

ALBERTHA LADY BLANDFORD

Albertha Marchioness of Blandford gave a dinner party last night at 108, Park-street. Her guests were:—

Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, the Countess of Loveiace, Mrs. and Mr. Otis Mygatt, the Hon. Claud Lambton, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Gilbert Hamilton, Mr. Antony Hamilton, and Mr. Antony Gresley.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

A memorial service for Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas and his father, Mr. J. H. Douglas, will be held at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, at 12.15 p.m. next Tuesday.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF THE HON. MRS. PENROSE

The HON. MRS. (ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE) PENROSE, of Watford, wife of J. D. Penrose, and daughter of the late Lord Peckover, died on July 30, aged 71, leaving estate of the gross value of £312,150, with net personalty £203,679. She gives:—

£1,000 to the Friends' Foreign Mission Association; £500 to the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace; and legacies varying in amount according to length of service to persons in the employ of her husband and herself.

SIR GEORGE HUGH CHARLES CLIFFORD, Bt., of Christchurch, New Zealand, chairman of the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, who died on April 17, aged 83, left personal property in England of the value of £39,015.

SIR WALTER LLEWELLYN LEWIS, of Blackheath, S.E., formerly Chief Justice of British Honduras, who died on September 26, left unsettled property of the gross value of £5,548, with net personalty £5,361. Subject to a life interest, he left:—

£200 to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster for general purposes of the Church; and £100 to the Barristers' Benevolent Fund.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE GILLETT HUNTER, C.B., C.M.G., of Hartley Wintney, Hants, who died on October 17, aged 65, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £9,042.

Mr. ALFRED CHARLES ARDING, B.A., J.P., of Woodcote, Oxford, who died on October 29, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £49,148, with net personalty £42,387. He left:—

£300 each to his "dear friends and faithful servants," Esme Swain and Lily Coxe; £200 and his premises St. Elmo, Woodcote, to his chauffeur, Francis Coxe; £200 and his presents St. Andrews, Woodcote, to his gardener, Ernest Benwell; £500 each to his butler, Dan Joslyn, and his "trusted friend and servant," Ted Tubb; and premises, The White House, Woodcote, to his housekeeper, Ellen Joslyn.

Miss EMILY JANE PATTINSON, of Brixworth, Northants, who died on October 28, left estate of the gross value of £5,057, with net personalty £2,726. She left:—

All of her property in trust for her sister, Charlotte Sarah, for life, and then £500 to her servant, Margaret Farr Sneath, if in her service or the service of her said sister at the date of distribution of the residuary trust funds, and not under notice either given or received.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAM, Major William Davidson, V.D., J.P., of Aberdeen, retired agent, of the North of Scotland Bank, Limited (personal estate)	£17,092
ANDRASSY, Mr. George Frederick, of Wakefield, retired tent maker and camp contractor (net personalty £492)	7,205
BAKE, Mr. William (78), of Wetherby, Yorks, retired watchmaker and silversmith (net personalty £2,389)	4,217
BALFOUR, Miss Eglantine Emily, of Bath, first cousin of Lord Balfour (net personalty £6,989)	7,153
BARROW, Mr. George Bertram (31), of Kendal, Westmorland, grocer and provision merchant (net personalty £5,946)	7,107
BATTAGEL, Mr. Nicholas (76), of Weston-super-Mare, commercial agent (net personalty £5,272)	5,344
BENNETT, Mr. John Edward (63), of Bristol, jeweller and silversmith (net personalty £17,200)	23,535
BERRY, Miss Jane Anne, of Seaford, Sussex (net personalty £5,386)	6,190
BROOKE, Mr. John Hugh Bertram Chester (otherwise Hugh CHESTER) (64), of Taunton (net personalty £5,534)	5,794
BURDEN, Mrs. Annie, of Dundee, formerly a wine and spirit merchant, a widow (personal estate)	36,091
DEAN, Mr. Samuel, of Wimbledon, S.W., of Messrs. Isles and Dean, leather merchants (net personalty £14,844)	14,997
FLAXMAN, the Rev. Alfred Edward, M.A. (80), of Bournemouth (net personalty £41,940)	44,089
HAYWARD, Mr. Frank Gordon (38), of Willesborough, and Ashford, Kent, motor engineer (net personalty £95)	6,000
LEITH, Mrs. Cora Jane (78), of Bedford, widow of A. Leith (net personalty £4,127)	4,170
LLOYD, Mr. William Oliver (60), of Bournemouth, formerly in the service of the Chinese Imperial Customs (net personalty £19,292)	19,317
MARTIN, Mr. Walter, of Ealing, solicitor, left estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £18,795)	18,986
MATTEI, Marchese Alfred (76), of Sliema, Malta, and Zurich (estate in England)	9,720
MULLINS, Mr. Albert, of Castle Cary, Somerset (net personalty nil)	8,276
OSBORN, Colonel Lewis James, D.S.O., V.D., L.D.S. (66), of Liverpool, a lecturer in dental mechanics and an examiner at Liverpool University (net personalty £1,075)	1,267
ROSE, Mr. Marcel Albert, otherwise Marcel or Marshall Armand ROSENKRANZ (38), of Wimbledon, S.W., woollen merchant (net personalty £5,366)	13,839
STYLES, Miss Catherine Jane (90), of St. Leonards-on-Sea (net personalty £19,304)	21,437
THOMAS, Mr. John Oliver (74), of Romford (net personalty £33,338)	33,389
WATT, Captain Alexander Leith, Worthing, retired master mariner (net personalty £4,813)	5,898
WHITEHEAD, Major Arthur Longley, R.A.M.C., F.R.C.S., of Chapel Allerton, Leeds (net personalty £65,712)	72,503

Dame Margaret Lloyd George, who is vice-chairman of the council, has handed Criccieth Council £100 for investment as a scholarship fund to enable a boy from Criccieth Elementary School to enter Portmadoc Intermediate School. She also presented the council recently with a shelter to place on Criccieth Promenade.

HOME

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Art has rendered an immeasurable service to Christianity. Inspired by the facts of faith it has represented them to the world with most persuasive beauty. This service must be acknowledged with gratitude, but we are sometimes conscious that it has not been without its failures, and even its erroneous representations of certain elements of Christian life. Pictures of the Madonna and the Holy Family, notwithstanding their amazing beauty, have sometimes tended to obscure elements of primary importance in a true conception of Christ's childhood.

He lived and was brought up as a member of a large household. The home at Nazareth consisted not merely of the Virgin Mother and St. Joseph, but of several brothers and sisters, some of whose names are preserved in the Gospels. There was nothing in that home to distinguish it from others of the same social level in the little Syrian village nestling in the hills of Galilee. Sir W. M. Ramsay has provided us with an attractive account of the environment of Christ's boyhood, and the years which elapsed before He began His public ministry. We may think of the family of which He was a member maintained by manual work, in which He had His part, and living in the mutual dependence which marked any similar Jewish home of working people at that time. His earlier years must have been altogether different from those represented by the great Italian artists, and it becomes necessary to frame pictures for ourselves more true to fact, and therefore more helpful in the endeavour to understand the secret of that wonderful life.

Family life affects in a peculiar degree the development of our manhood, and we may reverently declare that the Perfect Man owed not a little to the conditions of the home in which He was brought up. The Gospels tell us little about the members of that family, but we learn enough to make us sure that frugality, self-sacrifice, and deference to the wishes of authority, with a tenacious fidelity to religion, marked the home life of Christ. We gather these facts not only through the clear statements of the evangelists, but also from His own teaching recorded in the Gospels. He refers to the women grinding the corn, baking the bread, sweeping the house, and mending the clothes while the children are at their play and the husband is working, all in terms which show a first-hand knowledge of the simple domestic life of a Galilean household. The fellowship of family life, its mingled sorrows and joys, its sharp challenge to self-sacrifice, and its supreme gift of pure affection were shared by Him. They did much to shape His experience, and it is plain that home for Him had its deep sanctities. Few sadder words fell from His lips than those in which He declared that no longer could He call any place by that sacred title.

Loyalty to family life has been a tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race. As members of that race the home has been the centre of Englishmen's affections and the dominant influence in their lives. It has been to them a school of virtue, a harbour of refuge from the world, a sphere of fellowship, and a shrine of worship. It must be admitted that in recent years the home has counted less in our national life, and this fact must be the ground of grave concern. New conditions, social, political, and economical, may compel still greater changes in our family life, but unless its essential elements are preserved we must go down in confusion. No community can prosper where the home is not the centre of affection, fellowship, service, and faith. Without its protective discipline men must lose the springs of self-sacrificing service in which the weak are protected and the strong are prepared for their larger duties in the world. It is right that during the Christmas holidays we should reflect long and earnestly on this grave subject.

When once we are convinced that family life has its origin in the Divine order and is necessary for man's highest welfare we shall recognize the true significance of marriage, parenthood, sonship, and brotherhood, finding in these elemental facts of human life a sacramental grace which brings the highest satisfactions to the individual and the race. Nothing can be allowed to impair the sanctity of home. We shall endeavour to provide houses to enable every family to attain the true dignity of family life, and save children and parents alike from conditions which hinder physical health and moral well-being. Ruskin in affirming the truth of the dependence of national welfare on the home wrote on the downfall of Venice, "The decline of political prosperity was exactly coincident with that of domestic and individual religion." For themselves Christians will desire to make the home a school of that faith in God the Father in whom all fatherhood and every family has its Divine origin and name. We may not hesitate to affirm that no community can rightly apprehend the Christian revelation of the Divine nature and the character of human fellowship if it does not preserve the sanctities of the home. This is an appropriate subject for our consideration at this season of the year, when all family relationships are seen in the light of Christmas, telling us of the coming of One who there rededicated family life with new endowments of grace, peace, and love. We may believe that still to-day in every true home there is One who comes with His benediction, *Pax huic domui, et omnibus habitantibus in ea.*

ETON COLLEGE CHORISTERS

OLD BOYS' WAR MEMORIAL

Two oak desks have been placed in the Song School at Eton College as a memorial to the old choristers of Eton who fell in the War. The Provost (Dr. M. R. James) has promised to write an inscription in Latin. The desks match two which form a memorial to Dr. C. H. Lloyd.

The first annual reunion of the Choristers' Old Boys' Association was held at the college. It began with a service in College Chapel at 8.45 p.m., and following a meeting was held in the Choir School. Afterwards the whole company went to the College Hall, which was decorated with holly, and had Yule logs burning in the great fireplaces.

On the arrival of the Provost the choir sang the Latin grace, and all, including the present choristers, sat down to dinner as the guests of the Provost and Fellows. The PROVOST proposed the toast of "The Association," to which Mr. A. MELLOR replied.

Mr. Mellor became a chorister at Eton in 1872 and has been continually connected with music at Eton ever since, first as a chorister and then as assistant music master.

The college choir sang several glees and carols under the direction of Dr. H. G. Ley.

FUNERAL OF "OLDEST MAN IN THE BRITISH ISLES"

The funeral took place on Wednesday, in Cloughbawn Cemetery, Co. Wexford, of Patrick Flood, of Killegney, who died on Monday. Flood, who was reputed to be 115, claimed to be the oldest man in the British Isles. He spent his life as an agricultural labourer in his native parish, and the only occasion on which he was away from home was when he walked to Dublin, 84 miles, in the days before railways. He is survived by his second wife, three sons, and two daughters, nearly all of whom are getting the old age pension. His eldest son, who was born in 1845, died five years ago.

ON NORTHERN HILLS

A WINTER OUTLOOK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The higher fells are white with last night's snow—not the heavy fall which chokes the gullies with packed drifts, builds out scrolled cornices on the edges of crags and fills the northern coves with masses which will hold out until the heats of June, but a light mantle which, while it lies smoothly over the rounded summits, leaves bare the steeper rock-faces and brings out like a map the contour-lines of fold and ledge, rift and scree. The lower slopes and the valley-bottoms are clear, and the winter sun tempts to exploration of a path which winds alongside the beck, leading across boulder-strewn shoulders to a marshy col, where the first of the snow lies in grey patches.

Here the barren valley seems to end, a remote nook beyond the last of the little stone-walled fields, beyond the rudely piled sheep-washing fold, and the solitary clump of storm-broken and stunted firs: the crags on either hand narrow in towards the semicirque of shattered rock which seems to bar any further approach this way. But a track, only traceable in places by the guidance of little cairns of piled stones, zigzags up the left-hand fell, and brings the traveller, after a very stiff climb, to the top of the pass, a dreary expanse of rushy moor with little pools among the black peat-hags. Then at one step the neighbouring dale comes into view, an apparition of huge rock-walls, seemingly vertical precipices of channelled and splintered slate, which bring the explorer to a halt with something like a catch in the breath at the sudden vision. Any one familiar with the hills knows that the fall is not nearly so steep as it looks to be, and will be fairly confident that a practicable way up its chimneys and traverses could be found by quite a moderately skilful climber, masked as some of its upper courses are by the powdering of snow. But at the moment of disclosure such knowledge is in abeyance, and the impression of what may fairly be called awe, the "horror" of an earlier aesthetic, holds the watcher with unbated power.

The wind draws keenly from the higher snowfields, and it is time to take the downward track into the discovered valley, a rough scramble by drops over jutting terraces and long strides down rattling, slipping scree-shoots, till the shelter of a deep chimney suggests a halt. By driving the heels into the slope of shattered slate and red earth, loose with trickling water, and reclining on a comparatively dry slab, a fairly comfortable resting-place is found, and a survey of the prospect can be made at leisure. The great wall over against us, though its power has lost its first element of surprise, is still in sober truth tremendous. From this lower viewpoint it shows not only its jagged spires, black gullies, and perched blocks, its diagonal tilt of strata and vertical seams of fissure, but the broad talus of screes shot fan-like from its central bastions, widening till they end in desolate mounds and slopes of boulders, grey pebble-beaches, a wilderness of ruin tumbled and piled up by winter floods. Away to the left the dale spreads out, grows flatter, and at the farthest point which is visible begins to show the green of fields and the tracery of stone walls. Through it runs in twisting curves and returns the main beck, winter full, but not yet in spate, fed by the outflow of the whole saturated mass, and at every elbow by the little runnels whose sinuous white lines, seemingly motionless, stripe every hollow of the hillside. The pebble beaches, which glare white when the stream is shrunk to a trickle in summer drought, are covered by broad rapids; the brown current sweeps in smooth domes over the boulders and foams in cascades down the broken ledges. The sound of the stream and all its tributaries comes up to the height, a hoarse roar, a unison of countless voices, like the distant shouting of a vast crowd, rising and falling as the wind draws up the valley or hills from minute to minute. The spirit of the place is solitude itself, wherein man has no part, where the powers of Nature are at their unceasing task of waste and wearing down. The gullies, the riven pinnacles of the rock-wall, the strewn boulders, the twistings of the descending beck—all tell of the forces of rain and wind, frost and sun, to break the mountains down and sweep their spoil away.

Too long a contemplation of such a prospect may bring to the observer a feeling that he is an intruder on strange ground, and a suggestion that he should get down again to the levels of the habitable earth. The feeling may be strengthened by consciousness of a growing chill, and by the sight of a few light snowflakes floating down the thickening air. It is half an hour since the last of the dull red flush of sunset faded from the tops of the opposite fell—high time to begin the long scramble down the slope, which will end in a faintly marked "trod" beside the windings of the stream, a path better found before the winter dusk settles on the dale.

BLOSSOMS FROM AUSTRALIA

WARATAHS PRESERVED IN ICE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

An interesting example of one of the lesser used methods of transporting perishable articles over long distances and through extremes of climate is provided in the recent arrival in England, by the P. and O. liner Naldera, of a bunch of Australian waratah flowers.

These flowers were a gift which Lady Game (whose husband is Governor of New South Wales) had for some time wished to make to her mother, Mrs. Hughes-Gibb, of Tarrant Gunville, in Dorset. The difficulty of preserving the blossoms from decay during transit persisted until the suggestion was made that the flowers should be preserved in ice, in the same manner as the laurel wreath which was recently sent from Australia to be placed on the Cenotaph in London. The waratah blooms were therefore frozen about until the ice-block was formed.

In this state they could be clearly seen, and after inspection by the Governor and Lady Game at Government House were placed in the keeping of a Sydney cold-storage firm until the time came to place them on board the Naldera. Such was the care with which they had been packed and handled that on their arrival at Tarrant Gunville the blossoms, still encased in ice, were in excellent condition. In releasing the flowers from the ice-block great care was taken to ensure that the process of thawing should be slow, with the result that three weeks after their delivery they are still alive, and some of them, which were not fully opened at the time of dispatch, are now in process of coming to maturity.

The waratah, whose botanical name is *Telopea speciosissima*, belongs to the large Australian family of *Proteaceae*. It is noted for its beauty, and especially for the fine red colour of its petals. Its exact nature and its methods of fertilization are still a matter of some speculation amongst botanists, various theories about it having been put forward. These facts give an added interest to Lady Game's gift, since Mrs. Hughes-Gibb is herself a botanist of repute, whose recently published book, "The Life Force in the Plant World," has attracted attention.

Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 14

GARDENING IN 1930

A RETROSPECT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Even the most inveterate enthusiast would hardly venture to include 1930 in the list of memorable gardening years of his generation. In the roasting autumn of 1929 the year had the best of all foundations for a flowery spring and summer, and the winter was mild enough to make the tenderest of half-hardy plants happy. All that, however, counts for little when weighed against the searching winds of spring, which can rarely have been so restless or so deadly as they were in March, April, and May. Seldom, too, can it be said of our vernal winds that the west has the evil in it of the east; indeed, it is to the south and west that we look for relief from the steely edge of the east. Yet, nine months ago, whichever way the fox pointed, the wind was equally shrivelling, with perhaps a shade of odds on the south as the coldest quarter of all. And so the spring of 1930 was not only belated but was shorn of much of the fragrant, balmy joy that usually comes up from the south and west.

An unusual result was the simultaneous unfolding of blossom and leaf where normally the first precedes the second, and though, when it came, the blossom was abundant, it was blanketed by the wind and soon shrivelled. But the colours instilled by the fine autumn of 1929 would not be denied, and it is long since the budding leaf of oak and ash has been so exquisite in bronze and green as it was last May and June. Though almost intolerable while it lasted, the tropical heat of the first three weeks of July seems now a fragrant memory; but without its heartening influence on plant life the whole gardening season would have been a dire failure. The bounteous sunshine of July put new life into the earth, and all that grows in it, and carried them through as dismal a late summer and autumn as we have had for years. It also paved the way for a glut of fruit of various kinds. Apart from patches of relief, the year has been one to try a gardener's patience; but it is only an incident and without effect on the thousands who in the last 10 years have found new interest, distraction, and solace in the care of a garden.

The year has been one of conferences for both botany and horticulture, and, if no vital decisions have been taken for either, much good will come from the personal contact which such meetings ensure for those who attend them from all parts of the world. The interests of science have been strengthened by the refusal of the botanists to allow the displacement of Latin in the technical descriptions of new plants; an attempt has been made to introduce a measure of order into the confused and confusing naming of new plants, and the standardization of plant colours has been advanced a step in a much-needed direction.

Though less in spate this year than before, the stream of new plants from China, Tibet, and Upper Burma flows on, and if nothing of epoch-making worth has appeared publicly this year, there is much in the new things of general interest. At long last the little-known State of Nepal is adding its quota to what is already known of its flowers, and a horticultural prize or two may be found there. Meanwhile, not content with the long list of new Asiatic plants already standing to his credit, the veteran explorer George Forrest is once more on his way to the top of the world, intent on the search for new plants, and Kingdon Ward is again on the scene of one of his earlier plant-collecting expeditions. The ranks of famous plant hunters have been thinned during the year by the death of E. H. Wilson, whose name is attached for ever to so many fine new plants, and, among other names of men who have passed on, that of Léon Chenault, of Orléans, is famous wherever plants are grown. The publication of new gardening books goes on apace, but during the year there has been nothing to compare with the "Index Londinensis," for which the Royal Horticultural Society has so wisely made itself responsible. The society itself pursues the even tenor of its way under the wise guidance of its president, and, if the roll of fellows is any guide, hardly an echo has reached it of the depression which lies so heavily on the country. Surely there could not be a better illustration of the hold that gardening has on the nation.

THE VEGETABLE PLOT

RAISING UNDER GLASS

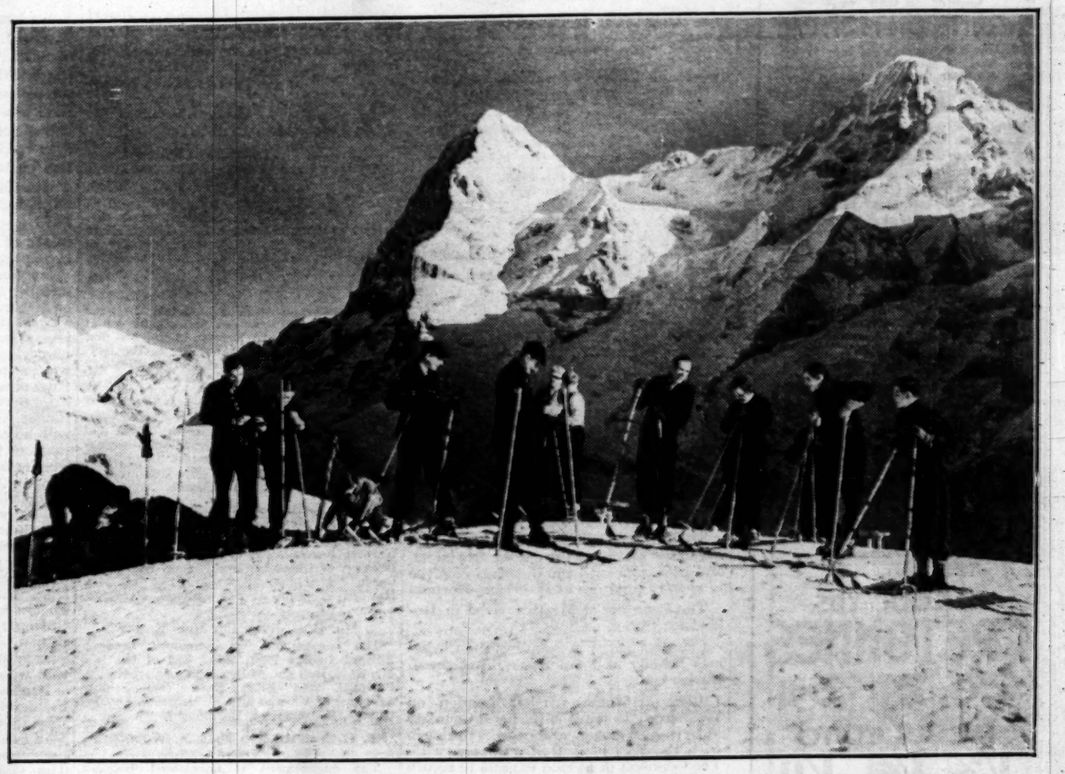
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Although it is sometimes possible and profitable to sow peas and broad beans in January, little else can be done in cropping before February is well advanced, and even then the number of crops which it is safe to start is limited. But if there is a warm greenhouse several crops may be started during the latter part of December and during January and February, with the object of getting plants well forward for planting when the soil and temperature of the air become warmer. In this way crops can be had earlier, and many of them will also be larger on account of the longer period of growth.

Onions, lettuces, and cauliflowers may be sown at once; but it is better to wait till mid-January before sowing peas and broad beans, and about a week later a gardener might make an early sowing of brussels sprouts, some cabbages for turning in during the summer, and then early celery and leeks. All of these with the exception of peas and beans will need transplanting in another box in order to get sturdy plants, but peas and beans should be put into the receptacles from which they will eventually be planted to the open ground. If 3in. pots can be spared, put three peas or two beans in each, and after watering put them in a temperature of about 45deg. or 50deg. When a box is used in preference to pots the plants will lift with more soil at transplanting time if three seeds of peas and two of beans are put into one hole. Keep them as cool as possible, consistently with gentle growing after germination, and harden off the seedlings well before planting them outside late in March or early in April. As few onions will be needed for a start, a pan 3in. deep should be well cleaned, drained and filled with sandy soil passed through a ½in. sieve. Press this soil evenly and then sift a thin layer of much finer soil as a bed for the seeds. It will not take long to space the seeds on the surface at about an inch apart, and then to cover them with rather less than ½in. of fine soil. Press the soil again and water it, and to encourage early germination put the pan in a temperature of 55deg., cover it with a sheet of glass, and shade it with paper till the seedlings come through the soil, which should be in about seven or

WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND: SCENES AT MÜRREN

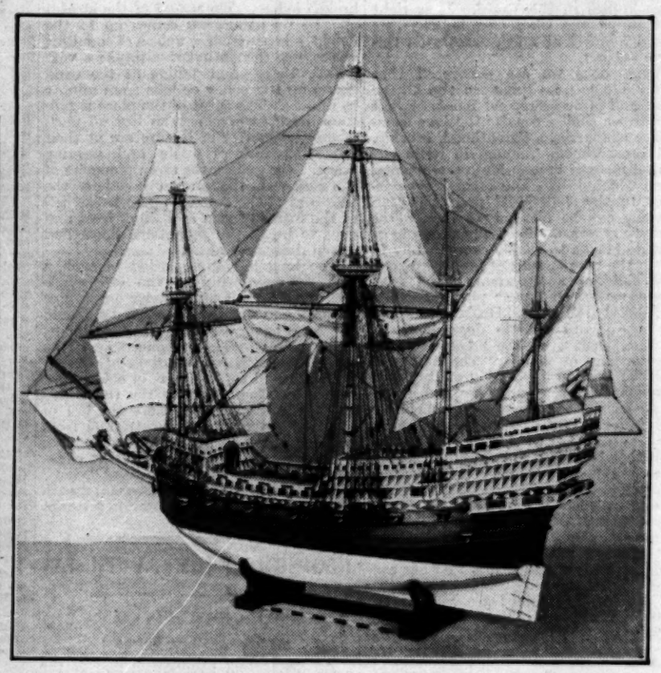
LOOKING DOWN ON MÜRREN.—On another page to-day we publish a survey of the prospects for the winter sports season in Switzerland. Our photograph was taken this week from the funicular railway at Mürren, showing the town at the foot of the Jungfrau.



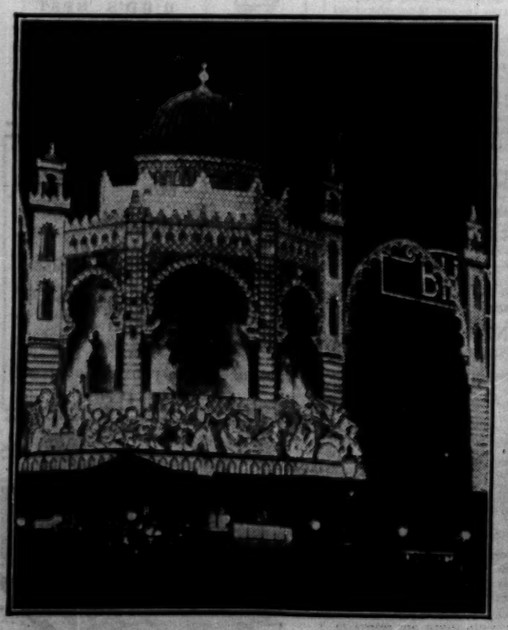
THE START OF A RUN.—A ski-ing party on the slopes above Mürren about to start for a run. The two peaks in the background are the Mönch and the Eiger. So far the weather has favoured the curling and the skating enthusiasts.

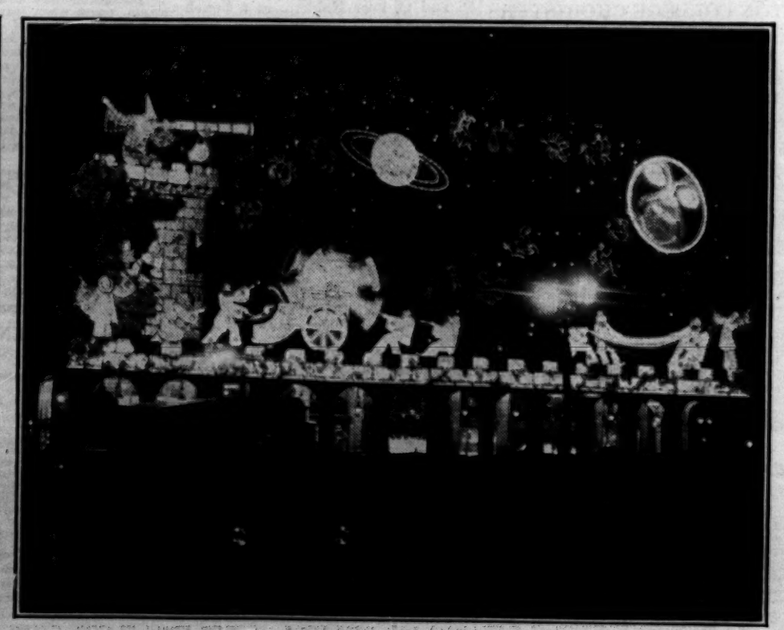
ON THE RINKS.—The skating rink at Mürren, with the funicular railway on the right. The growth in the number of ice-rinks in England has led to an increase in the popularity of skating abroad.

GRAMOPHONE AS GUIDE.—A new use has been found for the gramophone in a Berlin Museum. Records have been made describing the exhibits in one of the rooms, and these are used for the instruction of visitors. Our photograph was taken in the museum.



AN ELIZABETHAN GALLEON.—This model, which has just been placed on exhibition in the Science Museum, South Kensington, has been based on the only shipwright's draughts of the sixteenth century known to exist in England. It has taken two years to build the model in the Museum's workshops. An article appears on another page.





CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS IN PARIS.—A feature of Christmas time in Paris is the brilliant illuminations of the large stores in the main thoroughfares. Their ornate character can be seen by the two photographs reproduced above. The one on the left shows part of the illuminations in the Rue de Rivoli, where the Algerian centenary was the subject of the scheme. The second illustrates a journey from the earth to the moon, and was to be seen in the Place du Palais Royal.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. W. E. Lees, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in E), H.C. (Ley in B flat); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in A), A., "Christians, be joyful" (Bach); the Dean, 7.

Westminster Abbey:—The Rev. J. O. Hannay, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Harwood in A flat); 11.15, H.C. (Wood, in the Phrygian Mode), Introit, "These are they" (Goss); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Sowerveil in G), Carol, "Hodie Christus natus est" (Sweelinck); the Dean, 6.30, Carol, "Yonder in Bethlehem" (Orlando Gibbons).

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon H. G. Monroe, 11, H.C. (Whitlock in G), Motet, "Ecce concipies" (Jacob Handl); Canon H. G. Monroe, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Cook in F), A., "Now blessed be Thou, Christ Jesu" (Vaughan Williams).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Rev. E. K. Talbot, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Stanford in C), A., "There were Shepherds" (Handel), Kyrie (Calah in C); the Master, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stewart in C), A., "When Jesus our Lord was born" (Mendelssohn), (Carols in the Round Church after this service.)

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. E. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Te Deum (Barnby and Goss), A., "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem" (Hopkins).

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade service, the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, A. and Carols, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P., Carols; 12.15, H.C.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, A., "In dulci jubilo" (Pearsall); 3.30, E., Carols.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. S. Clapham; 6.30, E. and Carols.

All Hallows Church, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, Canon Tatlow.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. H. Maurice Relton; 6.30, E., Carols.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., the Rev. D. Sheffield; 6, E., Carols.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, Service of music.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, Dr. Percy Dearmer.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff; 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. J. Potter; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Dotson.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Bishop of London.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. F. L. Cruce; 6, E. and Carols.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8.15; 11, the Rev. H. Viney; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire, A., "There were shepherds abiding" (Handel); 3, The Rally; 6.30, Carols.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann; 3, Children; 6, E., the Rev. H. L. Drew.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 3.15, Children; 6.30, Shortened Evensong, Carols, Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Ven. D. Trussell.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. H. Johnson, A., "There were shepherds" (Handel); 6.30, Carols.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (choral), the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. L. Giles; 6.15, E., Carols.

St. John's, Putney.—H.C., 6.15, 7, 8, 9.15, and 11.45; 11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6, E.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. R. F. Manford; 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Rev. C. V. Reeves; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3.15, Children's Service.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E., the Rev. S. W. Emberson.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "I desired Wisdom" (Stainer); 7, Selection of Carols.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 3 (Children), the Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. E. J. A. Dunn; 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Jeakes.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Carols, Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8, 12.20, and 7, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 3, Children's Toy and Carol Service; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. G. R. Samper; 3.15 (Children), the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 6.30, Carols.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, the Rev. John Ellison; 6.30, Special Carol Service.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. R. F. Godwin; 6.30 (Carols), the Rev. P. Nichols.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, M.P., Carols, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. L. F. Williams; 3 (Children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, E., the Rev. O. F. Clarke.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. C. B. Gould; 12.20, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths, Carol, "Christ was born on Christmas Day"; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, 10.30, and 12.30; 11.30 and 3.15 (Children), Prebendary Osborne; 6.30, Service of Seven Carols.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. H. Gill.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11, M.P., the Rev. C. Clark; 6.30, E. and Carols.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. McNeill.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Le Bien que j'ay" (Goudimel), "Vox in Rama (Clemens non Papa); L.M., 12, the Rev. R. J. Carter; V., 3.15, Mag. (Vittoria); Comp., 7, T.L. (Howells), N.D. (Howells), A., "Alma" (Palestrina), the Rev. S. Savage.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. B. Bogan; 6.30, V., the Bishop of Southwark.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—4.30, Carols by Oratory Choir, after Vespers.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. J. B. Jaggar; 3.30, the Rev. A. F. Day.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. T. Mackay.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

St. George's Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane, Broadesbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. L. Wiseman; 3.30, the Rev. F. B. Clegg.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Ensor Walters.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. C. B. Cockett.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden; 3.30, the Rev. P. Ineson.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7 (Carols), the Rev. H. J. Coulson.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. Pringle (Purley).

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ORDINATION

The following Ordination was held on December 21:—

SODOR AND MAN

By the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in St. Thomas's Church, Douglas.

DEACON.—A. D. Hill, London Coll. of Divinity, licensed to Kirk Braddan.

PRIESTS.—W. C. Cate-Symonds, Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.; S. V. Pressley, Kelham Theol. Coll.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. N. J. Poole, M.A., vicar of St. Thomas's, Douglas.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN

The first issue of *The Coming Ministry*, the organ of the Society for the Ministry of Women (Interdenominational), has been issued. After referring to the Lambeth Report, comment is made on certain reasons put forward, "notably by Bishop Middleton at the Church Congress, to justify, or at least to explain, the Bishops' refusal to admit women to ordination to the priesthood." Referring to reunion it observes:—"The line is taken that to open at the present time the full ministry in Anglicanism to women would seriously hamper the Anglican authorities in their negotiations for union with the Greek Orthodox Church. It seems, however, quite to be overlooked that the failure to admit women to ordination may equally hamper those authorities in their negotiations for union with the Free Churches.

"The Free Church denominations are one after the other opening their ministry to women, and women, though still in small numbers, are coming forward for ordination. The crux of the difficulty between the Anglican and Free Church bodies, touching reunion, lies to-day in the suggested 'reordination' by Anglican Bishops of the present Free Church Ministers. If ever the latter did agree to such a step, it would most certainly be 'all or none': there could be no discrimination as to which ministers should be ordained. What would the Anglican authorities do, confronted by women Free Church ministers, fully qualified and duly ordained in their respective Churches?"

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. C. L. Dunkerley, vicar of Laleham, Middlesex, has been appointed rector of Iver Heath, Bucks.

The Bishop of Llandaff has instituted the Rev. John Williams, B.A., to the rectory of Gellygaer.

The Rev. J. Foster Williams, rector of Sandon, has been appointed chaplain to the High Sheriff of Essex.

The Rev. R. S. Wilkie, curate of St. John's, Bury St. Edmund's, has been appointed curate-in-charge of Christ Church, Colchester, on the staff of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester.

NOTES

The installation of Canon Selwyn as Dean of Winchester will take place in Winchester Cathedral on January 1, at 2.30 p.m.

A crib for the exhibition of nativity figures, presented in memory of the late Bishop Gurdon, in the children's corner, which is to be made in York Minster, was consecrated by the Dean on Christmas Eve. The crib was designed by Mr. Tapper, the consultant architect.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

THE NEW YORK BANK RATE

PAYMENT OF AN OVERDUE COUPON

The Stock Exchange generally and the gilt-edged market in particular made the most on Christmas Eve of the rather unexpected reduction in the New York Bank rate from 2½ to 2 per cent., which, it may be noted, is the lowest figure in the history of the Federal Reserve system. The money market also signified its approval of the step by lowering discount rates, and, as will be seen below, the Treasury Bills were sold at a discount rate about ¼ per cent. lower than last week. Naturally the lowering of the New York Bank rate caused the New York exchange to move in favour of this country. Since sterling has for long stood at a discount in terms of dollars, the reduction in the American rate is not unwelcome, but it is less welcome than a reduction in the French Bank rate might have been, for sterling stands at a bigger discount in relation to the French franc. The menace to the Bank's gold stock comes not from America but from France, and, though the reduction in the New York rate lessens, in theory, the prospect of a higher rate here, in practice it will do nothing of the kind unless the Bank of France should follow the lead of New York and reduce its official rate from 2½ per cent. Of that, however, there is no sign. Further, in the present condition of the French money market, it is doubtful whether even a lowering of the Paris discount rate would achieve very much as regards the franc-sterling exchange. A temptingly low rate would be effective only if the Paris money market were adequately equipped to undertake foreign financing.

Domestic Significance

The reduction in the New York rate is quite in accordance with the rules of the gold standard game, and it should have the effect of lessening slightly the strain upon sterling by encouraging foreign lending by America. Nevertheless, there is some reason for believing that the reduction is intended to have a significance less international than domestic. It increases the disparity between the rediscounting rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the rates prevalent in most of the other Federal Reserve centres, and no doubt it is hoped that these centres will now reduce their rates. Probably the aim of the authorities at Washington is to lift sentiment a little, which is badly depressed owing to the numerous bank failures and trade stagnation. The recent raising of steel prices was also intended to improve sentiment, but there is more apparent reason for reducing discount rates than for advancing steel prices. Money in New York is very abundant, and therefore cheap. The steel industry, however, is operating at a low capacity, and there is no real sign of any important recovery in demand. Since the raising of steel prices is not justified by any change in the actual condition of the market, it is presumably designed to bring about an improvement by suggestion.

The Psychological Factor

In popular American economics great importance is attached to the psychological factor. Indeed, so profound is the belief in its value that although previous efforts made to check the great "slump" by propagating optimism have been unsuccessful, further attempts will be made. It is true that psychology plays a very important part in a "boom," but it plays an equally important part in a "slump." An optimistic psychology in business depends upon basic conditions. If trade and industry prosper, prices rise, and thus a psychology favourable to a "boom" is created, but in present conditions of American business a favourable psychology is out of the question. Speculators and investors, whether in commodities or securities, have lost heavily in money and credit, while many of them have lately lost their bank balances as well. Not until these losses have been forgotten or made good will there be either the disposition or the means to embark upon a fresh buying movement. The American patient, having passed through a great trial, needs time to recover. Numerous readjustments may be necessary before the foundations of a fresh upward movement will be ready.

Lower Treasury Bill Rate

The tenders for Treasury Bills lodged on Wednesday reflected the weaker condition of the discount market—resulting in large measure from the reduction in the New York Bank rate—compared with that prevailing at the end of last week. Moreover, bills to be taken up after Wednesday next will not have to be paid for until after the turn of the year, when the short-loan market should have an easy tone. Accordingly, there was an increase in the demand for the bills, and a sharp fall occurred in the average rate of discount. Applications for the £40,000,000 of three months bills on offer amounted to £63,800,000, compared with £59,115,000 for the £45,000,000 put up for sale last week, and the whole amount on offer was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 5s. 2.46d. per cent., against £2 10s. 3.41d. Tenders at £99 8s. 11d. for bills dated Monday or Saturday next will receive about 7 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 8s. 10d. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week secured allotment in full. The amount of bills maturing next week is £5,000,000 in excess of the total to be paid for, but the amount maturing in the following week falls short of the total to be offered on Friday next (£40,000,000) by a similar amount.

The Overdue Rio State Coupon

It was announced on Wednesday by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., agents for the State of Rio de Janeiro Seven per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1927, that the funds required to meet the coupon upon that loan, due on December 15, were being remitted by mail. This news was not unexpected in view of the action a few days earlier by the Federal Government in granting a credit of 50,000 contos (approximately £1,000,000) to the State Governments to enable them to meet their obligations abroad. The amount needed to cover the half-yearly coupon on the State of Rio Seven per Cent. Loan is only £63,000, and there will be general satisfaction that the default is to be so speedily ended, for the State of Rio has hitherto met her external obligations with unfailing regularity.

Tin Producers' New Agreement

Members of the Tin Producers' Association on Wednesday received a circular from Sir William Peat, chairman of the executive committee, giving details of the new international tin export quota scheme, now being considered by the Governments of the Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, Bolivia, and Nigeria. For some time past a system of voluntary restriction has been in force in the industry, and the committee allude with satisfaction to the degree of loyal cooperation that has been secured. It is, however, felt that the present system of voluntary regulation of output needs to be reinforced by arrangements more comprehensive and more binding and durable in their scope. Hence the latest plan. It is intended that the international quotas should take effect as from January 1, 1931, although it may not be practicable for the necessary ordinances and directions to be passed until a date subsequent date. Any tin or tin ore exported after December 31, 1930, will accordingly be brought within the allotted quotas for the first quarter of 1931. The quota agreement is to continue in force for a period of two years. The quotas, but not their ratio, will be varied from time to time, as conditions may require, the purpose of the agreement being the correlation of supply and demand and the reduction of the present accumulated stocks to normal proportions.

Ratios based on Production of 1929

The ratios are based on the agreed production of 1929. For example, the Malayan ratio will represent the proportion of the world production exported by the Malayan States in 1929—namely, 37.14 per cent. Similarly the ratios of Bolivia, the Netherlands East Indies, and Nigeria taken in the agreement amount to 49.6 per cent., those of other countries that may be parties to the international agreement being ascertained in like manner. The quotas represent the maximum tonnages which may be exported by the several countries as from January 1, 1931, and are determined in each case by applying the ratios to the aggregate amount of tin to which under the agreement it may be decided to limit the exports. As it is claimed that the agreement will cover practically 90 per cent. of the world's output this latest experiment to restore greater equilibrium in the tin market will be followed with interest.

Artificial Silk Companies' Losses

During the last few days more than one example has been provided of the unhappy fate which has overtaken some of the more recently formed textile companies, particularly those partly or wholly engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk. Some of the smaller enterprises have issued accounts showing a loss for the past year, and those of the British Acetate Silk Corporation, the share capital of which is £1,921,294, reveal a loss of no less than £129,394. Added to a debit balance of £196,338 brought forward, this raises the total debit at profit and loss to £325,732. Further, there are included among the assets £74,194 on account of preliminary expenses, and £70,777 for underwriting commission and brokerage, while the auditors' certificate refers to the absence of provision for depreciation of fixed assets and of amortization of patent rights, trade marks, processes, licences, and rights. This company, which was formed to acquire the business of the Bulmer Rayon Company, soon encountered difficulties, and last spring the directors announced that they had recommended the company's bankers to appoint a receiver. Committees representing the shareholders and creditors respectively have been in consultation with the board with a view to drawing up a reconstruction scheme. A scheme has been prepared, but the shareholders' committee, while approving it, have desired that the board should continue negotiations with the object of providing the further capital required by the company. The directors, therefore, withhold the submission of the scheme, but point to the difficulty of raising capital at present.

A Baltic Trade Agreement

The ratification by both countries of the trade treaty between Latvia and Lithuania which was signed on November 24 is an event worthy of note, for it provides an example of mutual concession all too rare in international trade relationships. Although the economic structure of these two countries is similar and their foreign trade policy practically identical, it was found possible to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement. Latvia conceded duty free admission to Lithuanian rye and a greatly reduced duty on wheat with a guarantee of the purchase of a fixed quantity of the latter. Further, the duty on Lithuanian horses has been reduced by 50 per cent. and certain concessions have been granted in regard to Lithuanian industrial products, particularly such as are not manufactured in Latvia. Lithuania, on her part, is reducing import duties on a number of goods produced in Latvia, the most important of which are textiles, rubber manufactures, and oil products.

Unremunerative Freight Charters

The Baltic and International Maritime Conference calls attention to the issue of freight circulars canvassing offers of tonnage for cargoes to be shipped next year. It writes that, in certain circumstances, shipowners may be obliged to accept "spot" offers at unremunerative rates to avoid having to proceed on an outward or homeward voyage in ballast, but that there should be no reason to fix ahead at rates which, it is obvious beforehand, are bound to result in loss. It proceeds:—

> For any shipowner to accept such low rates at this time will simply serve further to demoralize the markets. Merchants, having obtained a certain amount of tonnage for next year at low rates, will not be willing to pay higher rates later on. On the contrary, the tendency in the circumstances would probably be to endeavour to press rates still further.

Doubtless the advice given by the conference will be considered by shipowners generally as sound. Nevertheless, it is possible that the precepts will not be fully practised. There are no signs of cohesion in the ordinary freight markets, and it is a common experience for rates of freight to be accepted by some owners which others are able to demonstrate, on the basis of their own working costs, would result in large adverse balances.

Shipowners' Different Problems

The results for different owners of particular freight rates may be influenced by various considerations, such as the flag of the ships and the Government regulations, or lack of regulations, which affect the managements, the age and comparative efficiency of the vessels, and the possibilities which present employment may offer for placing a vessel in a particular position for some future trade which may be in sight. Another type of consideration—finance—was recently referred to by Mr. Philip Haldin, in a letter to *The Times*, in comment on ships mortgaged to banks which, when default takes place, are sometimes left in the control of the mortgagors. Besides all the other depressing factors, there is the existence at present of a surplus of shipping, and as expense is incurred even in the laying-up of tonnage, some owners may prefer to face the adverse balances involved in keeping ships in service. Altogether, while there are so many influences tending to intensify competition, it is not surprising that some owners perceive very little hope for better conditions unless and until all insist on trying to see some credit balance, at any rate, in every charter they conside.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A FIRM TONE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES BUOYANT

The stock markets on Christmas Eve were noteworthy for the sharp rise that took place in Gilt-edged securities. This movement was in the nature of a response to the reduction made on Tuesday in the New York Bank rate. The market in British Funds displayed a fair amount of activity, and the rise in values was general, including new scrips as well as the older stocks. In other markets business remained very limited, but some improvement was shown in sentiment, prices, more particularly of industrial shares, making a moderate recovery.

Among British Funds particular strength was shown by Four per Cent. Consols, which rose a point to 93, and the Four per Cent. Funding and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loans, which closed ¼ higher at 94¼ and 81¼ respectively. The Five per Cent. War Loan was raised ¼ to 103 1-16, and gains of ¼ to ¼ were shown by other stocks as well as by Treasury Bonds. India loans were again in demand, rises of ¼ taking place in the Three per Cent., Three-and-a-Half per Cent., and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stocks. Bank of England stock was marked a point higher to 266. The HOME RAILWAY market remained almost devoid of business, and, apart from a rise of ¼ to 33½ in London Midland and Scottish Ordinary, the "Group" stocks were without change on the day. Underground Electric shares advanced to 24s. 6d.

In the FOREIGN market the tone was steady. Brazilian bonds showed a hardening tendency, which was connected with the announcement that the funds necessary for the payment of the December coupon on the State of Rio Seven per Cent. loan were being remitted. Argentine railway stocks failed to maintain their recent recovery. Central Argentine went back 2 points to 56, and falls of 1 to 1½ took place in B.A. Great Southern (70) and B.A. and Pacific (50½). Central Uruguay rallied further at 54½. San Paulo was firmer at 136½. Leopoldina reacted to 22.

There was little business in the Oil market, but prices of leading shares were quoted fractionally higher in sympathy with the better advices from New York. The price of Rubber was firmer, but the share market remained quiet and featureless.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES FIRMER

Under the lead of American shares the Miscellaneous market took a turn for the better, though business remained very small. International Nickel was quoted 9-16 higher at 15 9-16 and Brazilian Traction moved up ¼ to 21½. There was a demand for Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V., which rose to 1 13-16 and 1 27-32 respectively. Turner and Newall gained 1s. to 44s., and small rises were shown by Pinchin Johnson (36s. 9d.), Wall Paper Deferred (29s. 6d.), Unilever (1 23-32), Courtaulds (37s. 6d.), and Leyland Motors (53s. 6d.). Tobacco shares showed strength, British American rising to 5½. Imperial to 4 11-16, and Carreras "A" to 5½. Cables and Wireless Preference declined to 68, but the "B" stock hardened to 11½. One or two Brewery shares declined, including Watney Combe Reid (55s. 3d.), Ind Coope (61s.), and Hoare (60s. 6d.). In the Store group Harrods rallied further to 54s. Hudson's Bay continued weak, the shares being no better than 1 7-32. A further moderate but general rise took place in Insurance shares.

In the South African market De Beers Deferred rallied slightly after Tuesday's severe fall, being quoted at 4½. Consolidated Diamonds, on the other hand, weakened further to 3s. 9d. Johannesburg Consolidated remained out of favour, falling to 25s. 9d., but small gains were marked in Modder Deep, Springs, and Chartered. Tin shares were firm in anticipation of an announcement—which was made after hours—from the Tin Producers' Association regarding the establishment of export quotas for the principal producing countries. The price of tin rose nearly £5 per ton. Ashanti Goldfields were firmer at 37s. 3d. Burma Corporation hardened to 8s. 7½d.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

BOARD REORGANIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 26

The Government announces a complete reorganization of the directorate of the Canadian National Railways. The resignations of the old directorate, except Sir Henry Thornton, Mr. Tom Moore (president of the Trades and Labour Congress) and two others who hold office *ex officio*, have been accepted, and in their place 11 new directors appointed.

These include prominent figures in the business world like Mr. George Henderson, of Montreal, Mr. Gordon Perry, of Toronto, Mr. F. K. Morrow, and Mr. W. A. Boys, K.C., formerly Chief Whip to the Conservative Party. The new board is representative of every province.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

DECREASED RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western	229,000	199,000	128,000	556,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 28,000	– 23,000	– 9,000	– 60,000
L.M. & S.	504,000	500,800	320,200	1,325,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 63,000	– 81,700	– 9,300	– 154,000
L. & N. Eastn.	331,000	388,000	284,000	1,003,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 40,000	– 26,000	– 6,000	– 72,000
Southern	315,000	73,500	38,500	427,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 31,000	– 3,500	– 500	– 35,000
RECEIPTS FOR 51 WEEKS TO DECEMBER 20-21 (000's omitted)				
Gt. Western	11,992	10,698	6,057	28,744
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 474	– 651	– 334	– 1,459
L.M. & S.	26,500	26,886	13,101	66,293
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 1,582	– 2,563	– 840	– 4,985
L. & N. Eastn.	17,907	19,804	13,088	50,799
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 742	– 1,702	– 773	– 3,217
Southern	16,1665	3,911	1,540	21,616
Inc. or dec. on 1929	– 416	– 83	– 129	– 628

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1 Inc. or Dec.
Belfast and C.Down	£2,913	+ 35	– 4,871
Mersey	£5,178	– 111	+ 3,135
Metropolitan	£38,500	– 700	+ 5,200
Undergd. Elec. of London :–			
Comm. Fd. Cos.	£316,000	+ 1,700	+ 752,300
Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group	£47,000	+ 700	+ 114,500

INDIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1.*
Antofag. and Bolivia	£23,260	– 16,320	– 604,395 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn.	£2,673	– 3,218	– 24,213
Argen. Transandine	£2,673	– 3,218	– 24,213
Barcel. Tractn. (Nov.)	Pts.2,142,5397	– 104,096	+ 5,013,676 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net)	Pts.6,108,5377	– 29,203	+ 5,267,480
Bengal-Nagpur (Nov. 22)	Rs.13, 05,000	– 4,91,237	– 67,87,015 (April 1)
B.A. and Pacific	£122,009	– 21,000	– 624,000
B.A. Gt. Southern	£246,000	– 6,000	– 750,000
B.A. Western	£85,000	– 5,000	– 370,000
Cent. Argentine	£230,000	– 2,000	– 1,053,000
Egypt. Delta (10 days to Dec. 10)	£1,928	+ 531	– 34,132 (April 1)
Egyptn. Mkts. (Dec. 18)	£1,928	+ 531	– 2,982 (Jan. 1)
Entre Rios	£32,000	– 5,600	– 12,300
Gt. Westn. of Brazil	£14,600	– 7,800	– 259,400 (Jan. 1)
Leopoldinal	£28,253	– 16,295	– 78,000
Do. Terminal	Rs.270,000	– 18,000	(Jan. 1)
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	£8,528†	– 208	– 66,994
Para Elec. Rlys. (Nov.)	£11,735	– 3,807	– 14,610 (Dec. 1)
Do. (net)	£3,988	– 2,332	– 8,190
Paraguay Cent.	£3,200	– 690	– 11,860
Salvador	£4,372	– 360	– 30,189
Utd. of Havana	£30,974	– 19,557	– 388,555

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Calculated at 1,028P. piastres to the £ (against 1,035P. piastres).
‡ The earnings were adversely affected by a four days' strike of factories in the zone served by the company.
§ Receipts for the five weeks to Nov. 1 are not yet advised.

THIRD MORATORIUM FOR PERUVIAN BANK

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—According to an Associated Press telegram from Lima, the Peruvian Government has decreed a third moratorium for the Bank of Peru and London which was permitted to suspend payments late in October. The new moratorium runs until January 31. Among the reasons for the new decree was an impending study of the affairs of the bank in connexion with the national finances to be conducted by D. F. K. Kemmerer.—*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

FALL IN DISCOUNT RATES

END-OF-THE-YEAR BORROWING

The reduction in the New York Bank rate caused a rapid lowering of market estimates of the rate of the Treasury Bill allotment in Lombard-street on Wednesday morning. The fact that the bills applied for fall due for payment in January, when money should be plentiful, as well as in December, served to heighten the sentimental effect of the lower New York rate, and the average rate of discount was as low as £2 5s. 2.46d. per cent. As the market rate for three months bills applied to cash business, it did not fall so low as the Treasury Bill rate for next week, brokers generally quoting $2\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. As a matter of fact very little business appeared to have been transacted at the lower level of rates, most of the day's dealings having been done at the somewhat higher quotations current during the earlier hours. Thus the market sold three months bills to Continental buyers at $2\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. and bought "hot" Treasury Bills at 2¾ per cent. Money for the night was again obtainable at 1½ per cent. and 1½ per cent., but for weekly renewals over the turn of the year the charge was generally 2½ per cent. As expected the market took the opportunity of borrowing a large amount at the Bank over the end of the year at 3½ per cent., the loans running to January 1 and January 2. The New York exchange rose to $4.85\frac{49}{64}$ on the reduction in the New York Bank rate.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2–3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞–3
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**(Fine Trade Bills)**		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅝	2⅝	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅜	3½–3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Following the reduction in the New York bank rate the dollar-sterling exchange moved up on Wednesday to $4.85\frac{15}{16}$, closing at $4.85\frac{49}{64}$, compared with $4.85\frac{1}{2}$ on Tuesday. The premium on forward dollars was $\frac{5}{32}$c. one month and ⅜c. three months. A rise to $4.86\frac{9}{16}$ occurred in the Montreal rate. The French exchange again closed at 123.60f. Belgian currency was again in demand, and the Brussels rate closed at 34.74b., compared with 34.75b. There was a sharp rise in the Swiss exchange, the final rate being 25.01½f., and the Milan rate was also higher at 92.75l. Spanish pesetas showed slight appreciation. A further advance to 18.11⅛c. occurred in the Swedish exchange. German marks were offered, and the Berlin rate closed at 20.38½m., compared with 20.37½m. Eastern exchanges were steady. Further weakness was apparent in the Argentine peso, the Buenos Aires rate declining to 36½d. The Rio exchange was $\frac{1}{32}$d. lower at $4\frac{11}{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exch'nge	Dec 24	Dec 23
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85\frac{31}{32}$–$4\frac{15}{16}$	$4.85\frac{15}{16}$–$4\frac{31}{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.86\frac{1}{32}$–$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4.86\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{5}{16}$
Paris	Fr to £	124.21	123.57–62	123.57–62
Brussels	Bel to £	35.00	34.73½–75	34.74½–77
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72–92.77	92.72–92.77
Switzerld.	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.00–02½	24.99–25.01
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.40–45.70	45.48–45.85
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05–05¼	12.05½–12.06
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37–20.39	20.37–20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5813	34.45–34.50	44.46–34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.72–27.75	27.72–27.76
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅞–11⅛	163⅞–11⅛
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43¼–43⅝	43¼–43⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.28	25.18–25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.215	273¾–274¼	273¾–274¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.68	48⅝–48⅞	48⅝–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	E. Kr.to£	18.150	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15¾–16	18.15¾–16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10½–11	18.10–10¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–16½	18.16–16¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$–1$\frac{1}{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/11$\frac{1}{8}$–1/11$\frac{15}{16}$	1/11$\frac{1}{8}$–1/11$\frac{15}{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01$\frac{7}{8}$–2/01$\frac{31}{32}$	2/01$\frac{7}{8}$–2/01$\frac{31}{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/4$\frac{7}{8}$–1/5$\frac{1}{8}$	1/4$\frac{7}{8}$–1/5$\frac{1}{8}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/31$\frac{1}{16}$–1$\frac{3}{8}$	2/31$\frac{1}{16}$–1$\frac{3}{8}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05$\frac{31}{32}$–06$\frac{1}{32}$	12.05$\frac{31}{32}$–06$\frac{1}{32}$
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	4$\frac{21}{32}$–4$\frac{23}{32}$	4$\frac{11}{16}$–4$\frac{3}{4}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	36$\frac{7}{8}$–36$\frac{1}{4}$	36$\frac{5}{8}$–36$\frac{7}{8}$
Uruguay	8 to £	40	39.93	39.91
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	36$\frac{1}{4}$–36$\frac{1}{2}$	36$\frac{1}{4}$–36$\frac{3}{8}$
Lima†	Soles tof	12.166	16.45	16.47½
Mexico	Pesos tof	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.75-10.95

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.53	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.82	28.18
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03⅛	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.80	9.83
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England on Wednesday announced the sale of £199,383 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 11,000 SOVEREIGNS. For the week to December 24 there was a net efflux of £2,388,120, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Dec. 18—		Dec. 18—	
Bar gold	76	Bar gold	347,920
		Sovs.	9,000
Dec. 19	Nil	Dec. 19—	
		Bar gold	524,461
		Sovs.	14,000
Dec. 20	Nil	Dec. 20—	
		Bar gold	276,232
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 22—		Dec. 22—	
Sovs.	200,000	Bar gold	340,983
		Sovs.	2,000
Dec. 23	Nil	Dec. 23—	
		Sovs. set aside	500,000
		Bar gold	346,217
		Sovs.	10,000
Dec. 24	Nil	Dec. 24—	
		Bar gold	199,383
		Sovs.	11,000
Net efflux	2,388,120		
Total	£2,588,196	Total	£2,588,196

Net influx for 1930 to date, £255,702; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market about £40,000 of West African gold was available and was bought by French buyers. The price, however, was ¼d. lower at 85s. 1½d. per ounce, owing to the fact that the gold would not reach Paris before the Christmas holidays.

SILVER was a quiet market, the price declining $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 14½d. per ounce for cash, and $14\frac{11}{16}$d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on December 22 to midday on December 24, amounted to, £993,786, of which £949,974 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,766,389, of which £1,718,779 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £139,695, and exports amounted to £1,427.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝	1½–2
New York	2	2–1½	2½
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	4½–5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1
Brussels	2½	2¼	)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAK TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—After maintaining a steady appearance in the early part of the session the Stock Exchange weakened under moderate selling pressure, chiefly on professional short account, encouraged by the poorness of support, the renewed weakness of grain markets and tighter credit conditions. Sales were returned at 1,797,000 shares.

Only fractional changes were recorded in a dull but steady opening, the market being poorly attended with no likelihood of any improvement in this respect to-morrow. There was nothing in the news to stimulate activity, although some accumulation was noticeable in copper stocks, notably Anaconda, on predictions that the forthcoming metal statistics will disclose the improvement in the situation made as a result of the curtailment programme. Later in the morning scattered declines occurred, due to what was ascribed to tax selling, with some professional "bearish" operations based on talk of gold exports as a result of Tuesday's reduction in the rediscount rate.

The sagging tendency continued throughout the afternoon, although the volume of selling was relatively small. The break in July wheat to the lowest price reached since 1896 had an unsettling effect, and shorts were further emboldened by the firmer tendency of call money due to the banks calling in loans estimated at $30,000,000 in connexion with year-end requirements. Auburn Motor among specialities had a sharp set-back following the elimination of the short interest. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 26	Dec. 24
			$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$\frac{7}{16}$	4.85$\frac{5}{8}$
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85$\frac{7}{8}$	4.85$\frac{25}{32}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85$\frac{1}{16}$	4.83$\frac{15}{32}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85$\frac{15}{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.84$\frac{7}{8}$	4.84$\frac{7}{8}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅛	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.28$\frac{7}{8}$	40.28½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83	23.83
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98	13.98½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.42½	19.42½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.66	10.66
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09½	14.09½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51¼	17.51¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	32.18	32.59
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.70	9.75

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 26	Dec. 24	—	Closing Prices Dec. 26	Dec. 24
Atchison	176	178	Int. Amer.	5⅛	5⅜
Atl. Coast	97¼	96	Kansas City	37	37
B. & O.	66	68½	Louisville	84⅜	87
Do., Pref.	70	70¼	Mis. Kn. P.	5	5
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr.	—	—	Miss. Pac.	—	—
M. T. & T.	57	56¼	Do., Pref.	85	88
Can. P. (Nw)	38	39	N. Mex. 1 Pf.	½	½
Cent. N.J.	182½	182½	Do., 2 Pf.	⅜	⅜
Ches. & O.	38	39	N.Y. Cent.	112¼	116¼
Ch. G.W.	5¾	6	Norfolk	193	196
Do., Pref.	16½	18⅛	N. Pacific	47½	49
Ch. N.W.	31⅝	33⅝	Pennsylv'a	56⅜	57⅝
Ch. Mil. St. P.	5½	5¾	Reading	75⅜	76⅜
Ch. Rock Is.	47	49½	S.L. & S.F.	42½	44½
Del. & Hud.	131	130½	S.L. & S.W.	20¼	22
Del., Lack.	75	78	S. Pacific	89⅝	91½
Erie	25¼	26¼	Southern	47½	51¾
Do., 1 Pf.	34½	34½	Do., Pref.	75*	81
G.N., Pref.	58¼	59¼	Union	176	175
Illin

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Pay-day ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57¼ 57⅛	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	92⅝ 93⅛	+1
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103 103⅛	+⅛
101⅞ 100	Do., 4% ..	100⅞ 101	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94½ 94⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96½ 96¼	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96½ 96¾	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	81⅝ 81⅞	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	101⅜ 101⅜	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	105⅞ 106⅛	+¼
101⅜ 97⅛	Treas. 5% '33-35	102⅛ 103⅛	+⅛
100 96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	100¾ 101	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	101⅝ 101⅞	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜ 100⅞	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	61½ 62½	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	67 68	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	67⅜ 67⅞	+⅜
94¼ 80	T'val 3% '23-47	84 87	..
266 239	Bank of England	265 267	+1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	85 87	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	62½ 63½	+⅛
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	53½ 54½	+⅛
51½ 44	Do. 2½% ..	45 46	+⅛
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	100¾ 101	..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	86½ 87½	+⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	108½ 109½	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	67½ 68½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	78½ 79½	..
104¾ 99¼	Do., 4% 40-60	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	105½ 106½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69½ 70½	..
67 58⅜	Do., " A " ..	68½ 69½	..
85¼ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90½ 91½	..
73¾ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	76¼ 77¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	" A " ..	65 66	..
83¼ 76¾	Do., 4% " B "	86 87	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	100¾ 101¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	89 94	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	76 81	..
91¼ 85¼	Can., 4% 40-60	94¼ 94⅝	..
85¾ 78⅜	Do., 3½% 30-50	85¼ 85¾	..
95¾ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	97¼ 97⅝	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	85 85½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85 85½	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	111 111½	..
104¼ 99	Kenya 5% '48-58	102½ 103	..
85⅜ 81⅜	N'ld 3½% '34-44	88¾ 89¼	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 5% '29-49	79¾ 80¼	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 5% '35	72 77	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	52 57	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	85 88	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	72 77	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	72 77	..
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101½ 102	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	97½ 98	..
89⅛ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	88¼ 88¾	..
88¾ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	88 88½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '1940-60	80½ 81	..
104⅛ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
100 89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	72 77	..
84 75⅝	Do., 4% '40-50	61 66	..
104¼ 98⅞	Do., 4½% '45-75	80 85	..
100 95	Do., 4% '43-63	81½ 82	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	73 78	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd.,5% '34-40	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,3½% '1940	70 75	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	73 78	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '41-61	55 60	..
99⅜ 91	W.Aus.,5% '29-75	75 80	..
90⅛ 86	Do.,3½% '30-35	75 80	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	57 62	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 15	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86½	Arg., 4% Rescision..	86 88	..
75	Do., 4% 1900 ..	77 79	..
91⅛	Do., Fort Gap., 6%	90 92	..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	101½ 102½	..
109¼	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
75	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	72 74	..
40	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	37 39	..
61	Do., 4% Rescision	45 47	..
50	Do., 5% 1913 ..	47 49	..
67½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	65 66	+½
67	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	62 64	..
54⅛	Buenos Aires, 3½%	52 54	..
75½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 76	..
82⅞	Egyptian, 3% ..	85 87	..
71¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	81 85	..
84	Do., 5% 1911 ..	80 82	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102 104	..
99½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99 100	..
88	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87 88	..
51⅛	Do., 1912 ..	50½ 51½	..
68½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	68 69	..
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59 61	..
26	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30 35	..
32	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	32 35	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109 111	..
71	Egyptian Unified ..	70 72	..
20⅜	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 20⅝	..
105	Midi, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
104¾	Nord, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105	Orleans, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
106⅛	P.L.M., 6% ..	106 107	..
111	Scine (Dept. of), 7%	110½ 111½	..
100¾	German, 7% ..	100 101	..
70	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	69 71	..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
80½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79 81	..
100½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100 101	..
91	Do., 6% Stabilization	90 91	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18¼	Italian, 5½% ..	17½ 18½	..
98	Do., Cdt.Consort."B"	96 98	1
75	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74¼ 75¼	..
90¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¾ 90¾	..
101¾	Do., 4½% 1912 ..	101¼ 102¼	..
94½	Tokio (City of), 5½%	94 95	..
14½	Mexican, 5% ..	12 14	..
45	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	40 45	..
80½	Polish, 7% ..	76 79	..
44	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43 44	..
41	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½ 42½	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 2	..
72	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	67 69	..
79	Do., 7% 1936 ..	73 75	..
104	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103 104	−½
8	Turkish, 4% Unified	7½ 8	..
58	Uruguay, 3½% ..	57 59	..
4	Peruvian Corporation	3¼ 4¼	..
26	Do., Pref. ..	21 23*	..
101½	German Potash, 7%	100 101	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

67¾	Great Western ..	67¼ 68¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½ 85½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95¼	..
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	32¾ 33⅛	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½ 80½*	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77¼ 78¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	61 62	..
6	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	5¾ 6¼	..
16¼	Do., Pref. ..	16 16¾	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56½ 57½*	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	73¼ 74¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	54½ 55½	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	39 40½	..
69	Metropolitan ..	68 69	..
76½	Met. Dist. ..	76¼ 77¼	..
22⅞	Southern, Defd. ..	22 22¾	..
66¼	Do., Prefd. ..	65 66	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82¼ 83¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	..
24/6	Underground, £1 ..	24/3 24/9	+1d
104½	Do., Income ..	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	42½ 44½	+½
—	Argentine Gt. West..	57 61	+1
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	23 26	..
67	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	69 71	−1
50	B.A. and Pacific ..	49½ 51½	−1d
51½	B.A. Western ..	50½ 52½	−½
40½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	40 40½	+¼
54½	Central Argentine ..	55 57	−½
50	Central Uruguay ..	53 56	+2½
11	Cordoba Central ..	11 12	+1
20	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18 20	..
28½	Costa Rica	27 29	..
64	Entre Rios	60½ 62½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	21 23	−½
22½	Leopoldina	21 23	..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4 6	..
24	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	24 25½	..
145	San Paulo	134 139	+2½
6	United of Havana ..	5½ 7½	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6½ ..		Lloyds, A..	63/9	+3d
Alexanders	70½ ..		Martins, ..	7⅞	−⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	5¼	+⅛	Merc. Ind. ..	12¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	8¾ ..		Midland, £1	79/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅛* ..		Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	57½ ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	95½	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	28 ..		Nat. of N.Z.	51¾	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	21¼ ..		Nat. Bank ..	10	..
Barclays, A	8¼ ..		Nat. Egypt ..	27	..
Do., B ..	57/3 ..		Nat. India ..	41¼	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅛ ..		Ryl. of Can.	56¾	..
Can. Com. ..	46½ ..		Ryl. of Scot.	356	..
Char. India ..	17¾ ..		Stand. S.A. ..	14⅞ ..	
District	65/0 ..		Un. of Aust.	7⅞ ..	
Eng. S. & A.	4¼ ..		Un. Discount	10⅜	+⅛
Hambros	8½ ..		Westminster	79/9 ..	
Hongkong ..	106 ..		Do., £1 ..	52/6 ..	

* Ex dividend.

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	208¾ ..	Pearl, f.p. ..	13¼ ..
Atlas, Assur.	13	Phœnix, f.p. ..	13¾
Britannic ..	16 ..	Prudential ..	24 ..
Com. Un. ..	25⅞	Do. " B "	39/6 ..
Eagle Star ..	12¼ ..	Royal	8
Empr'r'n Lab.	67/6	R. Exchange	65/6
Gen. Accdt. ..	15⅛ ..	Scottish "A"	15⅜ ..
Guardian	10¼ ..	Sea	73/0 ..
Ldn. and L. ..	28 ..	Sun Insur.. ..	
Ldn. Assur. ..	9⅛ ..	£1 (5s. pd.)	77/0 ..
N. Brit. & M.	33⅞ ..	Sun Life ..	53* ..
Nths. Assur. ..	16¼ ..	Yndre (50/-)	61/16

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	9/4½ ..	Engl. Cotton	11/9½ ..
Bleachers	15/6 ..	Fine Spinners	19/4½ ..
Borax, Def. ..	10/0 ..	Hoyle, J.	5/0 ..
Brad. Dyers ..	20/3	Imp. Chem. ..	18/7½
Brit.Celanese	7/6 ..	Do., Defd. ..	5/1½
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	5/6 ..	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9 ..
B. Col. Dyers ..	3/4½	Lines Thread ..	9/3 ..
Brit. Enka	5/6 ..	Lister	11/6 ..
Calico Print. ..	7/6 ..	Patons & B.	20/6 ..
Can. Celanese ..	2¼ ..	Ryland's	16/0 ..
Cryst'se Amer.	2⅜ ..	Salt Union	11⅞
Coats	53/9 ..	Salts (Sir Wm)	2/0 ..
Cook, Son	7/0 ..	Snia Viscosa ..	6/3 ..
Courtaulds ..	37/6	Wardle & Dav.	11⅝

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	20/6	Hydro Elec.	22¾
Atlas	20/3 ..	Johnson & Ph.	37/0 ..
Barcelona Tr.	21 ..	Metro. Elec.	42/0 ..
B'mouth & Pt.	60/6 ..	Mex. Lt. Com.	41 ..
Braz. Tract.	21¼	Do., 1st Pf.	45 ..
Brit. Insuld.	66/0 ..	Mid. Counties	28/3 ..
Brush Elec. ..	105 ..	N'w'ch Elec.	25/6 ..
Callenders ..	65/6 ..	Perak River ..	5/0 ..
City of Lond.	35/6 ..	Siemens	21/9 ..
County Lond.	48/0 ..	Tchg. Const.	16⅛ ..
Englfield Elec.	11/6 ..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅞
Gen. Elec. ..	43/9	Whitehall Pf.	25/0 ..
Henley's Tel.	5/6 ..	Yorkshire ..	34/0 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	4/9 ..	Imperial Tob.	4¹¹⁄₁₆
Am. Dent. Df.	3/6 ..	Imp. Tob. Can	38/6
Apollinaris ..	5/9	Int. Nickel ..	15⅛
Assd. Cement	24/6 ..	Krueger & T.	22 ..
Bovril, Def.	36/9 ..	Lautaro Pf. ..	1⅜ ..
Brit. Alum. ..	29/6	Do., Def'rs ..	1⅛ ..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	Lever 7% Pf.	22/7½
Brit. & S. Pac.	12/0 ..	Liverpool Nit.	6/0 ..
Brit. Match	24/3 ..	London Brick	39/9
Brit. Oil Cake	27/6 ..	Manbre & Gd.	13.41⁄₁₆
Brit. Port Cm.	2⅛ ..	Marconi Mar.	1³¹⁄₃₂
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0 ..	Do., Cmb. ..	7⁄₁₆
Cab. & W. "B"	11⅛	Mather & P. ..	1⅞ ..
Do., 7½% "A"	21 ..	Nairn. M. & G.	1¹¹⁄₁₆
Do., 5½% Pf.	68 ..	P. & O., Def.	37/3*
Carreras " A "	5½	Phillips (G.)	19/6 ..
Col. Graph. ..	1¹¹⁄₁₆	Pinchin J'son	36/9
Crittall	19/3*	Prim. Hldgs.	22/0 ..
Cr. & Bl. 1 Pf.	10/10½	Royal Mail ..	12½ ..
Canard St'm	16/0 ..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/3 ..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/3	Sth. Met. Gas	105 ..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0 ..	Spillers	22/6 ..
Cab. & W. "B"	11⅛	Swed. Mtch. B	15⅛
Do., 7½% "A"	21 ..	Tate & Lyle	36 1½
Do., 5½% Pf.	68 ..	T. & C.

COMPANY RESULTS

NITRATE REPORTS

BRITISH ACETATE SILK

Lever Brothers.—Warrants for the dividend to December 31 on the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares will be posted on December 31.

Aeolian Company.—It is announced that the Seven-and-a-Half Cumulative Preference dividend for the current half-year will be duly paid and that the warrants will be posted to the shareholders on December 31.

Third Scottish Northern Investment Trust.—Final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock in respect of year ended December 15, 1930, making 6 per cent., less tax, for the year (unchanged); £50,000 goes to reserve from income.

Seville Waterworks Company.—The directors announce that the depreciation of the peseta has had an adverse effect on the sterling profit of the company for the half-year ended September 30 last, and for this reason, coupled with the present disturbed political situation in Spain, they deem it inadvisable to declare an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares. An interim payment of 2 per cent. was made in December, 1929.

PAN DE AZUCAR NITRATE

The accounts of the Pan de Azucar Nitrate Company show a net loss of £29,510 for the year ended June 30 (against a profit of £10,943 for 1928-29), which increases the debit bit to be carried forward to £80,922. The "Pan de Azucar" worked throughout the year, its net production of nitrate to June 30 being 347,493 m.q., of which 173,488m.q. were shipped. Unsold stocks in Europe at June 30 (27,917m.q.) and stocks on the coast on the same date (224,770m.q.) have been valued at cost in the balance-sheet at net cost plus five per cent., subject to tax, being the same as paid for 1929 year since the formation of the company. It is suggested that the company's future interim and final dividends be paid free of tax. The balance carried forward is £1,17]. A consolidated balance-sheet of all the subsidiary companies as at August 31 shows that these assets include nothing for goodwill, and that a depreciation reserve fund of over 40 per cent. exists relative to plant, machinery and building. December 30. Meeting.

GREAT NORTHERN INVESTMENT

The report of the Great Northern Investment Trust for the year to November 30, 1930, shows that the balance on revenue account, after meeting expenses of management, etc., Debenture, and bank interest and income-tax, is £84,258, to which is added £2,517 brought forward. After providing for Preference dividend, the directors propose 9 per cent. (unchanged) for the year on the Ordinary stock, leaving £8,835 to be carried forward. Of a new issue of £500,000 Five per Cent. Debenture stock, redeemable 1957-67, there had been allotted £323,800 on November 30, since when the rest has been placed. From capital reserve account £100,000 has been transferred to write down the book value of investments, leaving £197,692 at credit of that account. The market value at November 30 of the quoted investments (93 per cent. of the whole), and the value estimated by the directors of those which are not quoted, is in excess of the sum appearing in the balance-sheet. Meeting, December 30.

RECENIA R. SHAERF

The accounts of Recenia R. Shaerf, knitters, weavers, and garment manufacturers, for the year ended June 30 show a loss, after making full provision for the further fall in stock values since the close of the balance-sheet, of £84,355. The directors have set aside £5,000 for replacement of plant and machinery and have written off £27,054 from interests in subsidiary companies, thus increasing the total loss for the year to £96,406. A credit of £15,719 was brought forward, and after paying the Preference dividend for 1929-30 there remains a debit balance of £89,187. This has been written off from share premium account, and the balance of that account (£8,003) has been carried to reserve. (For the previous 13 months a dividend of 10 per cent. and a capital bonus of 10 per cent. were distributed on the Ordinary shares.) The directors add that they cannot say that there are any satisfactory indications to date, and they do not recommend the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the Preference shares due on December 31. Meeting, December 30.

LIVERPOOL NITRATE

The report of the Valparaiso local board of the Liverpool Nitrate Company shows a trading loss for the year ended June 30, 1930, of £18,500, to which are added:—Directors' fees, £5,750; London and Valparaiso offices expenses, £5,631; contribution to association, £12,767; interest and discounts, £48,033; Chilian income-tax, £9,809; stoppages on expenses, £6,984; survey of grounds, £11,696; repairs and renewals, £1,143; Salar del Carmen loss taken up, £4,320. After crediting £36 for transfer fees the total loss for the year is £125,868. The balance brought forward was £34,963, from which dividend No. 67 of 1s. 3d. per share was paid on November 15, 1929, leaving a debit balance to be carried forward of £122,600. Oficinas Mapocho and Santa Lucia have worked throughout the year. Oficina Ramirez was stopped on January 31 last. Their net productions were :—Mapocho, 396,296 m.c.; Ramirez, 150,085 m.c.; Santa Lucia, 454,350 m.c.; total, 1,200,831 m.q. Unsold stocks in Europe at June 30 (98,666 m.q.) have been valued in the balance-sheet at net cost plus five warding charges, and Coast stocks (803,818 m.q.) figure at their actual price. Meeting, Valparaiso, December 31.

SECOND GREAT NORTHERN INVESTMENT

The report of the Second Great Northern Investment Trust for 14 months to November 30, 1930, shows a revenue balance of £46,720, after meeting expenses of management, bank and loan interest, income-tax, &c. including £442 brought forward, there is an available balance of £46,162. After providing for Preference dividend, less tax, for the year to September 30, the directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 4 per cent. for the 14 months, less tax. (For the company's first period, to September 30, 1929, 5 per cent., actual, was paid.) The balance to be carried forward is £10,956, of which £9,979 is available for Preference dividend accrued to November 30, 1930. During the period £39,599 transferred from capital reserve account has been used to write down the book value of certain investments and £25,000 at credit of that account. The investments (93 per cent. of the whole), and the value estimated by the directors of those which are not quoted, is in excess of the sum appearing in the balance-sheet. Meeting, December 30.

JUNUN RUBBER ESTATES

The accounts of the Junun Rubber Estates, Limited, for the year ended July 31 show a trading loss of £1,482 (against a profit of £2,189 in the previous year), to which is added £4,140, being convertible deposit interest. After allowing for the credit balance brought in of £105 there remains a deficit of £2,817. The crop harvested amounted to 515,960lb. (against 413,329lb.). The average price realized for 499,703lb. sold was 6.66d. per pound (against 10.20d. per pound for 179,717lb. sold in the previous year). The balance of the crop has been taken into the accounts at an average of 6.93d. per pound. A meeting has been convened for January 14 next for the purpose of reducing and reorganizing the share capital. It is also proposed to create and issue £50,000 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Debenture stock. Meeting, December 31.

KIRKLAND LAKE PROPRIETARY

The accounts of Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) show that during the year ended September 30 the debit to income and expenditure account was increased by £3,970 to £16,838. No provision has been made in the accounts for losses of the subsidiary company. The report states that negotiations for the sale of the Tough-Oakes Mine (in which the company holds a controlling interest) are still in progress. A tribute agreement has recently been entered into for working the property of the Gladiola Cobalt Company and the directors add that a small revenue will be earned from this source in future. The auditors report that the book value of the shares in other companies (£14,904) is greatly in excess of the current value, and their certificate is given subject to the value placed upon the company's interests in Tough-Oakes Burnside Gold Mines, Limited (£966,573). Meeting, December 31.

LONDON TRADING ESTATES

The net income of London Trading Estates, Limited, for the year ended August 31 last was £9,693 (against £11,945 in the previous year), and £774 was brought forward. The sum of £1,000 has been written off and insured in connexion with the raising of a £75,000 long term loan on mortgage. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4½ per cent., free of tax, making 6¾ per cent. for the year, the interim payment of 2½ per cent. having been made, less tax. The total distribution for the year under review is equivalent to 8 per cent., subject to tax, being the same as paid for the year since the formation of the company. It is suggested that the company's future interim and final dividends be paid free of tax. The balance carried forward is £1,17]. At consolidated balance-sheet of all the subsidiary companies as at August 31 shows that these assets include nothing for goodwill, and that a depreciation reserve fund of over 40 per cent. exists relative to plant, machinery and building. December 30. Meeting.

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BIBIANI (1927)

The report of Bibiani (1927) states that the issued capital was increased during the year ended June 30 from £78,000 to £100,000 by the issue of 110,000 fully paid shares which were under option and taken up. Expenditure in West Africa during the year on shaft sinking and development was £31,666, making a total of £68,321 on this account, while expenditure on plant and machinery amounted to £4,627, increasing this item to £14,696. Reclamation of the old mine workings was completed during the year and new ground was opened up at Nos. 3 and 4 levels from No. 1 shaft, No. 4 being an entirely new level. No. 4 shaft was sunk to the bottom of No. 4 level. Meeting, December 31.

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NEATH CANAL NAVIGATION.
Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company of Proprietors of the Neath Canal Navigation will be held in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament at the Canal Office, Abbey-road, Neath, on Thursday, the eighth day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors for their approval at such Meeting a Bill now before Parliament intituled "A Bill to confer further powers on the Company of Proprietors of the Neath Canal Navigation; to alter the constitution of the Company; to provide for the discontinuance of a portion of the Company's Canal as a navigation; and for other purposes."
Dated this 19th day of December, 1930.
GEO. T. SIMS, Clerk.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustees, and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on the 16th day of January, 1931, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Trust Deed and Mortgage to the intent that the said Resolutions, if passed, shall be binding upon all Holders of the said Bonds whether present or not present at the said meeting, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Meeting hereby sanctions and approves the Scheme of Arrangement dated 25th November, 1930, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited, and the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds issued by each of such Companies and The Lake Superior Corporation, a print whereof has been submitted to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification, and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as therein provided, this Meeting declares the same to be binding on the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, and this Meeting sanctions the modification and compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company and against its property proposed to be effected by the said Scheme, whether arising under the said Trust Deed and Mortgage or otherwise.

2. That subject to and upon the said Scheme becoming operative:—

(A) Each holder of a Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bond of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall be bound to surrender such Bond and relative coupons for interest attached thereto as provided in the said Scheme and to accept in exchange therefor and in full satisfaction thereof the cash and new Bonds or Debenture Stock of Algoma Central Terminals Limited as provided in the said Scheme such new Bonds or Debenture Stock not being guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation and the existing Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall after the said Scheme has become operative, not confer upon the holders thereof any right whatever other than a right to receive the said cash and new Bonds or Debenture Stock of Algoma Central Terminals Limited.

(B) The Trustees of the said Trust Deed and Mortgage, dated 1st November, 1912, and of all deeds supplemental thereto be and they are hereby authorized and directed subject to payment of their remuneration and proper costs, charges and expenses (irrespective of whether or not the said Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds and coupons of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme) to surrender and cancel all mortgages and charges securing such Bonds to the intent that the New Bonds and Debenture Stock of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall be secured in manner provided by the said Scheme and this Meeting accordingly sanctions the release (subject to the terms of the said Scheme) of the said Company and of the whole of the premises mortgaged by the said Trust Deeds from all principal moneys and interest owing upon the said existing Bonds.

(C) This Meeting authorizes the Trustees of the said Trust Deeds to execute, sign and do all such deeds, releases, documents, acts and things as the Bondholders' Committee referred to in the said Scheme may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme and declares that any deeds releases or documents executed or signed in a form approved by and any acts or things done with the approval of the said Bondholders' Committee shall be conclusively deemed to be in order and that the said Trustee shall be protected in executing, signing and doing the same, or any of them.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Trust Deed and Mortgage whereby the Bondholders are given power by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a duly convened meeting to exercise the powers referred to in the said Trust Deed and Mortgage.

For ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 20th December, 1930.

TERMS of SCHEME.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement referred to in the foregoing Resolutions and of a Circular and Explanatory Memorandum issued by the Bondholders' Committee may be obtained at any of the addresses below mentioned.

SUMMARY OF SCHEME SO FAR AS IT PARTICULARLY RELATES TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS.

If the Scheme becomes operative the holders of the existing £1,025,900 Terminal Bonds will receive in full satisfaction of their existing Bonds and all arrears of interest £287,252 in cash and £615,540 in New Five per Cent. First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company, the interest on which, will be a first charge on the earnings of the Terminal Company and will be payable half-yearly with full rights of enforcement of the security in the event of default.

This will give £300 in cash and £60 in the New First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company in respect of each £100 of Terminal Bonds now held.

The necessary cash to make the above payments is to be provided in part by a sale of the Bonds and shares of the Algoma Eastern Terminals Limited now owned by the Terminal Company, in part by a sale by the Terminal Company to the Railway Company of certain properties at Michipicoten, and as to the remainder out of the Terminal Company's resources, and the rent payable by the Railway Company under the Lease of the Terminal properties will be reduced by 40 per cent. and not further controlled.

The Scheme is conditional *inter alia* upon the same being approved at meetings of the Railway and Terminal Bondholders and at a meeting of the Directors of The Lake Superior Corporation, and upon its being confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Canada and upon 75 per cent. (or such smaller percentage as may be approved by the Committee and The Lake Superior Corporation) in nominal value of the existing Bonds of the Railway and Terminal Companies being deposited with the Committee for exchange under the Scheme.

DIRECTIONS AS TO VOTING AT THE MEETING.

Holders of Registered Bonds may vote in person or by proxy without producing their Bonds.

Holders of Bearer Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.
ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS LIMITED, Room 1416, Royal Bank-building, Montreal, Canada.
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON and PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on the 9th day of January, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and all deeds supplemental and mortgages collateral thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds; Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary showing that all the Bonds mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate has on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depository the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used by registered Bondholders may be obtained from:—

THE CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.
THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, Room 1416, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada, or
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.
For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 13th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, and all deeds supplemental and mortgages collateral thereto, in succession to the present Trustees from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of Registered Bonds may vote in person or by proxy without producing their Bonds.

Holders of Bearer Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.
ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, Room 1416, Royal Bank-building, Montreal, Canada.
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON and PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES (continued)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the HOLDERS of the SECOND MORTGAGE SIX per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be convened at Room 1416, 360, St. James-street West, in the City of Montreal, Canada, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, and all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 13th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the Holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per Cent. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust to the intent that the said Resolutions, if passed, shall be binding upon all Holders of the said Bonds, whether present or not present at the said meeting—namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Meeting hereby sanctions and approves the Scheme of Arrangement dated 25th November, 1930, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited and the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds issued by each of such Companies and The Lake Superior Corporation, a print whereof has been submitted to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification, and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as therein provided this Meeting declares the same to be binding on the holders of the First Mortgage Five per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and this Meeting sanctions the modifications, abrogation, and compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company and its property proposed to be effected by the said Scheme, whether arising under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust or otherwise.

2. That subject to and upon the said Scheme becoming operative:—

(A) Each holder of a First Mortgage Five per Cent. Fifty-year Gold Bond of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be bound to surrender such Bond and relative coupons for interest attached thereto as provided in the said Scheme and to accept in exchange therefor and in full satisfaction thereof the new Bonds or Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and of The Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited and the Certificates for Common Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and The Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited as provided in the said Scheme such new Bonds or Debenture Stock not being guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation and the existing First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall, after the said Scheme has become operative, not confer upon the holders thereof any right whatever other than a right to receive the said new Bonds or Debenture Stocks and Trust Certificates.

(B) The Trustees of the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and of all deeds supplemental thereto be and they are hereby authorized and directed subject to payment of their remuneration and proper costs, charges and expenses (irrespective of whether or not the said First Mortgage Five per cent Fifty-year Gold Bonds and coupons of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme) to surrender and cancel all mortgages and charges securing such Bonds to the intent that the New Bonds and Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be secured in manner provided by the said Scheme and this Meeting accordingly sanctions the release (subject to the terms of the said Scheme) of the said Company and of the whole of the premises mortgaged by the said Trust Deeds from all principal moneys and interest owing upon the said existing Bonds.

(C) This Meeting authorizes the Trustees of the said Trust Deeds to execute, sign and do all such deeds, releases, documents, acts and things as the Bondholders' Committee referred to in the said Scheme may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme and declares that any deeds releases or documents executed or signed in a form approved by and any acts or things done with the approval of the said Bondholders' Committee shall be conclusively deemed to be in order and that the said Trustee shall be protected in executing, signing and doing the same or any of them.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust whereby the Bondholders are given power by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a duly convened meeting to exercise the powers referred to in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 20th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such meeting to act as Trustee under the said Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, and all deeds supplemental and mortgages collateral thereto, in succession to the present Trustees from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of Registered Bonds may vote in person or by proxy without producing their Bonds.

Holders of Bearer Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.
THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, Room 1416, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada, or
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.
For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 13th December, 1930.

DISTRICT BANK Limited.
NOTICE.
An ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, Spring-gardens, Manchester, on Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1931, at 12.30 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance-sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1930, to declare Dividends, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.
The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 1st to the 15th January, 1931, both dates inclusive.
H. J. DAFFORN, Manager.
Manchester, 24th December, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

To the holders of
MINOR C. KEITH, Inc.
FIVE-YEAR FIVE per CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES due DECEMBER 1, 1931.
Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company, successor by merger to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee under Minor C. Keith, Inc., Indenture dated as of December 1, 1926, has, in accordance with the provisions of said Indenture, DRAWN for redemption on January 2, 1931, at their face value and accrued interest to that date, One Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars ($175,000) principal amount of Minor C. Keith, Inc., Five-Year Five per Cent. Gold Notes due December 1st, 1931, bearing the following Serial Numbers:—

22	49	89	95	109	110	135	193
214	233	261	320	323	410	425	435
450	486	502	583	601	607	706	758
793	824	838	887	959	963	1066	1127
1133	1146	1155					

Notes bearing the above-mentioned Serial Numbers will be due and payable at the offices respectively of Chemical Bank and Trust Company, No. 165, Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N.Y., and J. Henry Schroder and Company, 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, England, on January 2, 1931.
Interest on all of the aforesaid Notes will cease on and after the aforesaid date and coupons representing the interest thereafter to accrue on said Notes shall from that date be void and of no effect. Bearer Notes must have all unmatured coupons attached. Registered Notes should be accompanied by properly executed transfer forms.
MINOR C. KEITH, Inc.
By HENRY B. PEICE, President.
Dated December 16, 1930.

THE SOUTHAMPTON FOOTBALL and ATHLETIC COMPANY, Limited.
THIRD DRAWING of BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that TEN BONDS of £50 each issued by the above Company will be DRAWN for repayment to the holders thereof in the presence of a Notary Public at the Registered offices of the Company situate at "The Dell," Milton-road, Southampton, on Thursday, the 1st day of January, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.
Dated the 26th day of December, 1930.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. W. S. GOSS, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE RIO de JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS and GRANARIES, Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 29th December, 1930, to the 13th January, 1931, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
N. C. EAST, Secretary and London Manager.
48, Moorgate, E.C.2. 27th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GREEK EXCHANGED REFUGEES INDEMNITY LOAN 1926 and 1928.
The COUPONS falling due on the 1st January, 1931, detached from Bonds authenticated by the Greek Government by virtue of Law No. 5235, dated 1st July, 1926, and bearing endorsement covering payment in London, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at the offices of Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, at a rate of exchange on Athens fixed from time to time in accordance with the endorsement on the Bonds.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination and must be listed on the special forms which are obtainable from:—
Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2.
27th December, 1930.

HUNGARIAN LAND MORTGAGE INSTITUTE 7½ per CENT. LAND MORTGAGE BONDS.
HAMBROS BANK Limited and THE ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at their respective offices, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 27th December, 1930.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SIX per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1924.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 10th January, 1931, will be PAID on that date between the hours of 10 and 3 at the subscribed Agency (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 3 at The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to their payment.
For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.
7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 27th December, 1930.

THE ASSOCIATED COTTON GINNERS of EGYPT Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Shilling per share PAYABLE on and after 24th December, 1930, was declared at the General Meeting held in Alexandria, Egypt, on 23rd December, 1930. All Coupons numbered 21, entitling the holders of Bearer Warrants to this Dividend, must be forwarded to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., Alexandria, for payment.
By Order of the Board,
W. C. MACKENZIE, Agent.
24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 27th December, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires. Piccadilly Mansions, Sloperd's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 0266.)

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION; sitting room furniture; personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Service, Civil, or Public Authority), or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon; sitting rooms by arrangement.—Write Box Y. 1215, The Times, E.C.4.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266). And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 0266.)

A Bare Few Minutes Hyde Park. Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 2gns.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Paddington. Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

HILLS.
A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; all rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Select and splendid newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; professional and commercial clientele; Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 5-6, Argyll-place, London, W. Phone, Padd. 8770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

SAYES COURT.
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

"CASTLE TOWERS,"
57, PARK-SIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.
A Beautiful Residential Establishment situate in several acres of private gardens and adjoining numerous well-known golf clubs. Spacious lounges with open fires; 35 bed rooms, fitted with exchange telephones and gas fires; central heating and constant hot water; garages for 10 cars; omnibuses from Wimbledon and Putney pass the door. Special inclusive terms 4½ guineas a week.—Telephone, Wimbledon 2246.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
A Beautifully Furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms, constant hot water; full board; single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.—H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A BRIGHT, REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; a resident proprietress; noted cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; separate tables, and bath. From 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House, Padd.5702.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; combined hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; moderate (reduced winter terms). Padd. 1769.

THE MADRID.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns.—147, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Kelvin 8720.
A Quiet select RESIDENTIAL, South, facing gardens; gas fires bed rooms; highly recommended; from 2½gns.—Proprietress, 62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating, and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, 46 double. Park 9173.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8057.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; good cuisine.—Apply Tariff, Museum 7783.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths. 'Phone Kens. 5241.

NOTTING HILL-GATE.
ARTISTIC ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS for ladies. Furnished coloured lacquer; every room hot and cold running water, cooking facilities, and concealed beds; well heated; overlooking gardens; from 25s. including baths. Park 7954.—7, Stanley-crescent.

LADIES ONLY.
ARTISTIC Furnished One-Roomed Service Flatlets; up-to-date; every convenience from 25s. 6d.; meals optional.—60, West Cromwell-road, S.W.5. Western 4811.

ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Terms from 2½gns. White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ASHDOWN PARK.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY.
Ideal for winter. 15 miles Town. Sheltered position, facing South; comfortably heated throughout; gas fires bed rooms; billiards; garage; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Downland 537.

HOLMFIELD PARK, BICKLEY.
ATTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station, 20 minutes City; central heating, gas fires; hard-courts, riding, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 2660.

HYDE PARK.
AT 25, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (five minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—FURNISHED BEDSITTING ROOMS and SMALL SUITES (two rooms communicating); hot and cold water and gas fires all rooms; bath room and telephone every floor; breakfast optional. Tele., Padd. 0059.

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1093.

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (Constantine Hall); breakfast (residents, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, mellow colour schemes; bedside lights, gas fires, breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns. Flax. 5228.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.
AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Modernly equipped Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted hot and cold water, &c. 'Phone, Padd. 8135.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfasts, baths, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BELGRAVE CHAMBERS.—20 FURNISHED BED ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen. All rooms fitted h. and c. water; central heating, electric fires; terms single from 7s. nightly, 35s. weekly; double 14s. nightly, 70s. weekly.—Rooms and breakfast, 3, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns. At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS, 2 minutes; 5-min. Tube. Food specialists. Diets, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COLEHERNE-CHAMBERS.
9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened; Ground-floor Suite and Single Sitting Rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Flax. 8559.

CROYDON.
AT HILLCROFT, PARKHILL-RISE.
A Luxuriously Comfortable Warm Winter Home in large, quiet, secluded garden of 2 acres surrounded by woodlands; excellent food; courteous service; exclusive environment; central heating, hot and cold water basins, gas fires and bed rooms; spacious lounge; lift; congenial society; five minutes station, golf; frequent trains West End, City; car meets intending guests. Croy. 2689.

THE KENSINGTON.
DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns., single 3-4gns.; no extras; expert chef; house 'phones. —117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON, specially recommended for families; children's large play-room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; bed-sitting rooms and suites. Kelvin 9010.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts;